

Reagan's Softer Tone on Soviet

A Reflection of New U.S. Might, or Campaign Posturing?

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan still believes the Soviet Union's leadership reserves the right to "commit any crime, to cheat, to further its goals, as he said in 1981. He also still believes that Soviet communism is the focus of evil in the modern world," as he said last March.

But senior administration officials say that in recent months Mr. Reagan has been more ready than before to negotiate a nuclear arms agreement with Moscow. The reason, they say, is that he is convinced his administration's military buildup has lifted the stigma of inferiority from the United States.

Critics of the administration see signs of Mr. Reagan's changed attitude as little more than election-year posturing. The Russians continue to say the president has changed only his propaganda tactics. And administration aides acknowledge that no new U.S. proposals are coming to break the deadlock in arms talks.

To Mr. Reagan's closest advisers, however, something quite important has occurred. A senior foreign policy expert called the president's shift in attitude "profoundly significant."

The shift, in any case, has led Mr. Reagan to discontinue the abuse he used to direct at Moscow in his speeches and to declare in public that the United States does not seek to overthrow the Soviet government.



Ronald Reagan

On Jan. 16, in a speech that White House officials call a milestone in the evolution of his thinking on the subject, the president said the United States "can now offer something in return" for any concessions the Russians might make in the arms talks.

Since then, Mr. Reagan has repeatedly voiced optimism about improving relations with the Russians. At his news conference Wednesday night, for example, he said he became "very hopeful" about easing tensions after Vice President George Bush's talks with Konstantin U. Chernenko, the new Soviet leader, earlier this month in Moscow.

For a long time, James A. Baker 3d and Michael K. Deaver, the White House chief of staff and deputy chief of staff, have been urging Mr. Reagan to tone down his anti-Soviet oratory, according to administration aides. Their concern has been that such talk alarms voters.

To Republican strategists, moreover, nothing would clinch Mr. Reagan's re-election chances as much as a summit meeting with Mr. Chernenko, who succeeded Yuri V. Andropov as general secretary of the Communist Party.

Mr. Bush's brief meeting with Mr. Chernenko at Mr. Andropov's funeral led to speculation about the possibility of a summit later in the year, as well as suggestions that Soviet-U.S. relations were somehow getting a fresh start.

An administration expert in Soviet relations said recently that talk of a fresh start was "jumping the gun" at best and that it was "premature to assume that the conditions are there" for a summit. But he added that "the vibes aren't bad" from Moscow and that a summit remained "entirely possible."

Experts in and out of the administration, discussing the future of U.S.-Soviet ties, note that, although there has been a big increase in military spending in three years, few new weapons programs have actually been started.

Administration aides say Mr. Reagan's confidence thus derives from congressional approval of the B-1 bomber, the MX missile and the Trident-2 submarine-launched missile, and from his feeling that the Russians fear that Americans are more willing to use force.

As for Mr. Reagan's attitudes toward the Russians, some experts say they remain troubled that he has not yet exhibited a sustained interest in the subject.

Two Reagan predecessors, Richard M. Nixon and Jimmy Carter, occasionally cleared their calendars of appointments and spent hours talking with experts about the Russians and their leader, Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan limits his attention to reading memorandums or having meetings that rarely consume more than an hour or two.

Mr. Reagan also avoids the practice of reaching into the bureaucracy or seeking advice from outside experts on Soviet developments. "I sometimes think he spends as much time thinking about Bangladesh as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Rapid Rise in Poverty Is Reported in the U.S.

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Census Bureau has reported a rapid increase in poverty from 1979 to 1982, even if the value of food stamps, public housing, Medicare and Medicaid benefits is counted income.

The government does not include such noncash benefits when calculating the number of people whose income falls below the poverty level. Administration officials, including David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, have often asserted that that practice has the effect of inflating official poverty figures.

Census officials presented the data at a news conference Thursday. Congress had asked the bureau to calculate poverty counting cash and noncash income.

A family of four was classified as poor if it had cash income of less than \$9,862 in 1982, or less than \$8,616 in 1979. The official poverty rate is adjusted each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Counting only cash income, there were 26.1 million poor people in 1979 and 34.4 million in 1982. If the full market value of non-cash benefits is counted as income, there were 15.1 million poor people in 1979 and 22.9 million in 1982, the bureau said.

This means that, counting only cash income, 11.7 percent of the nation's population was classified poor in 1979. In 1982 this figure rose to 15 percent, a growth of 2 percent.

When noncash income was included in the calculations, 6.8 percent of the nation's population was classified as poor in 1979. In 1982, the figure increased to 10 percent, a growth of 47.1 percent.

Thus, as the administration has contended, the number of the poor higher when only cash income is counted. But when noncash income counted, the percentage of the population classified as poor in-

creased more sharply over those four years.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, predicted Friday that the poverty figures for 1983 will be "considerably better" because the latest recession ended last year. "I have seen unemployment go down and the economic indicators go up — anybody can read those things" and foresee improvement, he said.

Census officials said the increases in poverty were the result of general economic trends, such as the recession and inflation, rather than the cutbacks in social programs made by Congress at President Ronald Reagan's request.

Democrats have been predicting the cutbacks in social programs, which took full effect in 1982, would cause an increase in poverty. In a quick reaction to the report, they introduced anti-poverty legislation in the House on Thursday that would increase benefits for some of the poor people who qualify for them.

The bureau said that the average market value of noncash benefits received by poor families declined by 10.4 percent, from \$3,715 in 1979 to \$3,330 in 1982, after adjustment for inflation. In the same four-year period, noncash benefits increased but not enough to keep pace with inflation.

The new report shows that if the market value of noncash benefits is counted as income, there were only 912,000 poor people 65 and older in 1982, as against the 3.8 million elderly classified as poor under the August definition. Counting non-cash benefits as income, the Census Bureau said the incidence of poverty among the elderly declined from 1979 to 1982, mainly because they received federal medical aid.

However, there were substantial increases in the poverty rate for other groups. Under the cash definition, the poverty rate for black people rose 15 percent from 1979 to 1982, but it would have risen 44 percent if noncash benefits were counted as income, the bureau said.

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A gendarme checked traffic Friday on a bridge near Le Havre after French trucks called off their roadblocks.

Pentagon Retreats From Shuttle Reliance

By Robert C. Torch
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a significant policy reversal affecting the space shuttle program, the Department of Defense has asked Congress for \$10 million to start work on unmanned, expendable launching missiles to carry one-fifth of the Pentagon's large spy satellites into orbit.

Until now, the Pentagon had been committed to flying all payloads aboard the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's shuttles. The Pentagon policy shift immediately raised fears that the shuttle system would become outmoded even before the fourth craft of the fleet is built.

The Pentagon needs greater reliability, availability and flexibility than the shuttle would provide even if it worked perfectly, Edward C. Aldridge Jr., undersecretary of the air force, told the Space Science and Applications Subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee on Thursday.

"We need a hedge against technical and operational problems" that the shuttle may develop, he said.

The expendable boosters promise to be no more expensive than the shuttle, he said.

Mr. Aldridge said the Pentagon remained committed to the \$30-million shuttle system as its primary launch method. But he said that "our experience of the past year indicates that, while the shuttle is a momentous achievement, it is still a most complex system that will require many more flights to gain insights into actual component performance and life expectancy."

The new generation of boosters could be based on the oldest workhorse in the U.S. space program, the Atlas, which was the first U.S. intercontinental ballistic missile as well as the launch vehicle for early spacecraft in the Mercury program.

The new plan provides for only two satellites a year to be carried on expendable missiles after they become operational in 1988, with another 8 to 10 satellites each year on shuttles, Mr. Aldridge said.

But it seemed likely that the Pentagon's new move toward the single-use missiles, which follows slips in the shuttle program's schedule, would bring about a basic review of the system within Congress in the coming year.

During the recent mission of the shuttle Challenger, two communications satellites launched from the shuttle were lost in space, apparently because of problems with their rockets.

Representative Buddy MacKay, a Florida Democrat, said at Thursday's hearing: "The side effects of this decision may be greater than the main effect." He said that it would tell potential commercial users of the shuttle that expendable launch vehicles are more dependable, flexible and perhaps cheaper.

"This may be the first time we've understood the realities of the shuttle," he said. "Maybe this is the end of a role for the shuttle system. Maybe we've designed a dinosaur." He added: "Why should we put any more money into shuttle?"

The Pentagon was reluctant to participate deeply in the shuttle program from the start, and it committed itself to exclusive use of the manned shuttle craft only in 1975 after detailed negotiations with NASA and considerable White House pressure, officials have said. Since then, it has contributed \$10

billion to \$12 billion to the shuttle program, which is about one-third of the total, Mr. Aldridge said.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has now concluded, however, that the original Pentagon decision to rely fully on the shuttle "was a serious mistake," Mr. Aldridge said. The shuttle has not lived up to promises on how much it would fly, how often it would fly and how much it would cost, he said.

Five shuttle spacecraft were initially planned, but only four are now funded, Mr. Aldridge said. Of those, only two will be able to carry the full load of 65,000 pounds (29,545 kilograms), as promised.

The four spacecraft leave no margin for accident or technical problems, he said, and payload charges have risen about 2.5 times since 1975.

For those reasons, the air force is to choose this summer among three competitors for the new booster missile: the General Dynamics Atlas, with a General Dynamics Centaur upper stage; the Martin Marietta Titan, also with a Centaur upper stage; and a booster based on rocket elements of the shuttle.

Truckers In France Lift Their Highway Blockades

PARIS — French truck drivers, who had paralyzed roads throughout the country for the past week, lifted all remaining blockades Friday after a call from their leaders to abandon the strike action, police said.

"There is not a single blockade left in France," a traffic police spokesman said Friday afternoon. On Thursday, police counted 300 truck barriers across the country.

The two main truckers' organizations called on the drivers Friday morning to abandon the action so that talks with the government on working conditions could resume. The blockade resulted in tens of thousands of layoffs in French industry, caused food shortages and disruption in ports and in agriculture, and spread to France's European Community neighbors.

Among French plants hit by the strike, the carmaker Peugeot, which laid off 45,000 workers Thursday, said Friday that all its plants would be operating normally Monday. Citroën, which had 14,500 workers idle Thursday, resumed normal work Friday, while Renault said it would keep plants open in the hope that car parts would get through.

Major problems were still reported, however, on the Austrian-Italian frontier, where Austrian truckers were harrasing the roads to about 2,000 rigs but letting private cars through.

In West Germany, a 20-kilometer (12-mile) line of trucks was backed up Friday at the main border crossing with Austria, although drivers had agreed to end their blockade there. West Germany's main motorizing organization, ADAC, said drivers had reached an agreement with Bavarian state authorities to end the blockade.

ADAC said a lane had been cleared to allow cars through the Kiefersfelden-Kufstein border point, but motorists were advised to avoid the Brenner Pass between Austria and Italy. Trucks were strung out along the 120-kilometer stretch from the Brenner to the West German border.

The truckers were still blocking the Brenner to press for assurances of speedy customs clearance from the Italian government. They had threatened to continue their action until Monday.

Meanwhile, Italian customs men, whose work-to-rule slowdowns were partly responsible for provoking the French truck blockade, began returning to normal working conditions Friday. On Thursday, a union representing a majority of Italy's 6,500 customs workers called off an overtime ban, which was partly responsible for bottlenecks at Italian borders. But another union refused to call off slowdowns and strikes planned for early March, pending the outcome of a cabinet meeting Saturday on new provisions for the workers.

In France, Maurice Veiron, president of the Road Transport Federation, said in a letter to hard-line truckers in the Alpine region, where the blockade began, that talks with the government would resume Monday. But Finance Minister Jacques Delors, acting for Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who was visiting Austria, said after a cabinet meeting that the full talks would resume next Thursday, as scheduled by the government.

Officials said there would be preparatory contacts with the federations on Monday. Mr. Mauroy was due to hold a meeting with his ministers on his return to Paris on Friday evening.

Although drivers across France obeyed the federations' call, some expressed dissatisfaction and said their blockade could resume. "We have gained nothing," said a disillusioned driver as trucks moved away from the international freight depot that has been blocked for days on the northern outskirts of Paris.

As drivers began pulling out of the Alpine village of Cluses, which was the command post of the nationwide protest, several said they were determined to remain nearby and restore the blockades if no agreement was reached in the talks.

The drivers began their blockade Feb. 17 following slowdowns by customs officers on both sides of the French-Italian border. They are demanding speedier border-crossing procedures, compensation for time lost during the customs dispute and a cut in the fuel-oil tax.

The blockade caused two deaths Friday in southern France. A car smashed into a blockade near Perpignan, killing the driver and injuring the passenger. Another driver was killed and a passenger injured in a similar incident near Narbonne.

González Flies to Basque Province To Attend Funeral of Slain Senator

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González flew to the northern region of San Sebastián on Friday to attend the funeral of a Socialist leader who was slain Thursday, six days before he was to take part in regional elections.

Thousands of workers went on a hour strike in the Basque region to protest the killing of Enrique Saez, 40, a Socialist candidate in elections Sunday for the Basque regional assembly.

Appearing beside the open coffin at Mr. Saez's home, Mr. González, a fellow Socialist, had tears in his eyes, as did most of the other Basque politicians assembled there.

The funeral procession minutes after it turned into a fierce display of emotion and something of a spontaneous demonstration against police violence.

Crowds lined the streets as the coffin, draped in the Spanish and Basque flags, was borne to the San-

ta Maria Church. Many tossed roses and wept. Thousands took up the chant "ETA assassins." The initials are a Basque language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty, a separatist organization.

Mr. Saez's killing, by two hooded gunmen who appeared at his home in San Sebastián, has provoked outrage and revulsion, even in an area that would seem to be numbed by bombs and killings over the last 16 years.

It was particularly shocking because he was the first member of the national Cortes, or parliament, slain by terrorists since democracy was restored eight years ago and because he took a strong line condemning violence and ETA in his campaign heading the Socialist ticket in Guipúzcoa province.

Among the flood of statements condemning the assassination, many have depicted it as a blow aimed at democracy itself. Others saw it as an attempt to bury the hopes that the Basque provinces would ever be able to surmount

their problems peacefully, without degenerating into virtual civil war.

Responsibility for the slaying is still unclear. A caller from a little-known group calling itself Mendek, which means "vengeance" in one of the more obscure Basque dialects, claimed responsibility in phone calls to several Basque newspapers Thursday. Hours later, another group, a far-left splinter faction from ETA called Autonomous Anti-Capitalistic Commandos, said that it was responsible.

Later, however, the latter group disclaimed any connection with the killing, as did a spokesman for the regular hard-line Military wing of ETA.

In the absence of clear information, most Spaniards simply placed blame on ETA, assuming that the group wanted to throw the elections into disarray. Friday's banner headline in the Madrid newspaper *Diario 16* said: "ETA votes for murder."

The effects on Sunday's elections (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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- The suicide of Yacov Levinson, the "financial wizard" of the Israeli labor movement, could hurt the Labor Party.

Angolan Rebels Report Capture of 77 Hostages

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — Angolan guerrillas said Friday that their forces overran an eastern diamond-mining town and seized as hostage 77 foreign technicians — 15 Filipinos, 16 Britons and 46 Portuguese.

In a statement released in Lisbon, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, said its forces, counterattacking a Cuban-led government offensive, took Kafunfo in northeastern Lunda province at dawn Thursday.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, the South African Foreign Ministry announced that the joint Angolan-South African commission to monitor a cease-fire in Angola's southern war zone would meet Saturday. Foreign Minister R.F. Botha has asserted that black nationalist guerrillas are moving from Angola into South-West Africa, or Namibia, and threatening the cease-fire.

Mr. Botha said Thursday night that 200 guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization

had crossed into Namibia and more were on the way. SWAPO has been fighting South Africa for more than 17 years to achieve independence for Namibia, which South Africa administers in defiance of the United Nations.

In the attack on the Angolan mining center, the UNITA rebels said they destroyed 340 trucks of the Diamant diamond company and seized "some quantities" of gems.

"We captured 77 foreign technicians, 16 Britons, 15 Filipinos and 46 Portuguese," the statement said.

The communiqué ended with a warning that no attempt should be made to free the hostages. "Any intervention, by land or air, against the column of hostages will have serious repercussions on the captives," it said.

In March 1983, in its largest seizure of foreign hostages, UNITA captured 66 Czechoslovak and 20 Portuguese technicians and their relatives at a paper mill complex in

Israeli Troops Fire at Crowd In Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon — Israeli troops fired Friday into a crowd of stone-throwing demonstrators angered by the arrest of residents of the southern Lebanese village of Maarak, Lebanese security sources and witnesses said.

Four persons were killed and 25 were wounded, according to witnesses who asked that their names not be disclosed. Three of the injured were reported in critical condition in Sidon hospitals.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said two villagers were wounded and that he had no further information about the incident.

Later Friday, a hand grenade was hurled into an Israeli vehicle north of Sidon, a coastal city, and state-run Beirut radio interrupted its normal programming to announce that five Israeli soldiers had been killed. The radio said that "the bodies of the five soldiers lay on the street for more than half an hour."

However, the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said a grenade attack had occurred but strongly denied any Israeli casualties.

The confrontation in Maarak, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southeast of Sidon, broke out after Israeli soldiers, escorted by a column of 30 tanks and armored personnel carriers, drove into the Shiite Muslim village just before dawn and arrested several men.

Residents said the soldiers refused to give any reasons for the arrests. The villagers then gathered at Maarak's main mosque, according to witnesses, and began stoning the Israeli troops and chanting slogans denouncing Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon.

The witnesses said that moments after the stone-throwing began, Israeli soldiers started firing at the crowd.

Lebanese security sources in the village said that several Israelis were injured in the confrontation.

Reporters in southern Lebanon who were reached by telephone said that Israeli troops surrounded



FLORIDA DRAMA — Rescuers tried to save the occupant of a car that plunged off a Miami causeway. Despite their efforts, he was pronounced dead at the scene. The vehicle veered off at the highest point.

Iran, Iraq Claim Gains As Tehran Presses Its Offensive in Gulf War

Reuters
LONDON — Iran and Iraq each claimed new victories Friday as Iran pressed its latest offensive in the Gulf war, Iran's president, Mohammad Ali Khamenei, citing territorial gains, said Iraq forces had no alternative but to give up.

Iraq said Friday night that its forces had killed 2,000 Iranian troops and wounded or captured many others during the previous 24 hours on the Misan sector of the southern front in the Gulf war. A high command communiqué also said 900 bodies of Iraqis killed during the previous two days had been discovered in the Shih area of the front.

The command said Iraqi aircraft had carried out many combat missions Friday against Iranian positions in both the Misan and Shih sectors and against military targets deep inside Iraqian territory. Heavy losses in men and equipment were inflicted on Iran, it said, and all planes returned to base.

Major General Maher Abed al-Rasheed, commander of Iraq's 3d Army Corps, told reporters in the Howiza marshlands area of southern Iraq late Friday that "the Iranian enemy is regrouping its troops to launch another major offensive on this sector within hours."

"We have completed our preparations and are waiting for the duel at both the logistic and at the field levels," he said. "Both sides are trying to achieve a big victory and finish the battle quickly with the aim of ending the war."

The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted President Khamenei, a Moslem clergyman, as saying at the Friday prayer meeting in Tehran that "the Iraqi Army is in a deadlock and cannot do anything but surrender." The agency's dispatches were monitored in London.

President Khamenei said Iranian forces had captured islands in the marshlands and reached the highway between the port of Basra and al-Amarah. The main road between

Baghdad and Basra, linking the Iraqi capital and the Gulf, was under Iranian artillery fire, he said. Iran made the same claim Tuesday. The Iraqi communiqué said seven persons had been killed and houses and cars hit when Iran shelled Basra. The border town of Mandali and a second community, Halahja, in the north, were also shelled, it said.

However, Baghdad radio said the Baghdad-Basra highway remained open and secure despite the Iranian claims and that other towns and cities in the southern war zone were calm.

An Iranian military communiqué said al-Qurnah, a strategic town at the head of the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway, was "within the firing range of the Islamic combatants." On Thursday, Iran claimed it had captured al-Qurnah, but correspondents reporting from the town said Iraq still held firm control.

Al-Qurnah is 70 kilometers (44 miles) northwest of Basra. IRNA quoted a military spokesman as saying Iranian forces were in full control of the al-Qurnah region and would take the town "whenever necessary."

The official Iraqi news agency in Baghdad said Iraq had shot down two Iranian aircraft Friday, and it appealed for the removal of Iranian dead from the battlefields on the southern Gulf war front.

The news agency reported that an Iranian F-14 fighter-bomber had been shot down in a dogfight near the Iranian border town of Susangerod on the southern front.

Another Iranian aircraft, attempting to raid Iraqi positions in the Shih sector, was also hit by anti-aircraft fire and was seen falling ablaze inside Iranian territory, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

The Iranian news agency reported that Iraqi planes attacked the Iranian Kurdish town of Mahabad on Friday, killing at least 17 persons and injuring 100.

Angolan Guerrillas Report Capture of 77 Technicians

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coastal Benguela province. Twenty Czechoslovak men remain in guerrilla hands.

UNITA said it supported "the intentions of Western powers to bring détente" between Angola and South Africa.

But the rebels said UNITA had no alternative but to "intensify its armed struggle" until it is included in the U.S.-sponsored negotiations that led to the Angolan-South African truce along the Namibian border last week.

The rebel organization said a huge Cuban-led force launched a major offensive against its eastern strongholds Tuesday.

In the past year, the guerrillas have opened new fronts in the central and northern provinces and have often threatened to attack the diamond mines in Lunda.

Diplomats in Lisbon said there were about 90 British engineers and geologists working in the diamond area. Diamonds are Angola's most

important source of foreign exchange after oil.

Delegations from Angola and South Africa met with U.S. representatives in Lusaka, Zambia, last week and agreed to set up a joint commission to monitor the cease-fire while Pretoria withdrew its forces.

In the meeting, officials said, Angola promised to curtail SWAPO activities.

The cease-fire commission first met Feb. 16 in Lusaka.

South African forces spent five weeks in Angola last month in a military operation that Pretoria said was aimed at disrupting SWAPO plans for a rainy season offensive into Namibia. Military officials said at the time that the operation was a success and had foiled the guerrillas' plans.

Sam Nujoma, SWAPO's leader, said Thursday in Washington that his forces had stopped shooting but were not laying down their arms. (UPI, Reuters)



Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, who is at the center of a controversy at home, among schoolchildren at a São Paulo church for the city's Polish community this past week during the cardinal's swing through South America.

Polish Church Leaders Face Worker Challenge

Protest Over Anti-Regime Priest Highlights Pitfalls Faced by Glemp

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — A grass-roots challenge to the Polish Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, has placed the church leadership here in the unaccustomed position of being the target of worker unhappiness and runs the risk of seriously unsettling the traditionally strong relations between Polish workers and the church.

Although the suspension Wednesday of a hunger strike in Warsaw's industrial suburb of Ursus may allow the church some time to try to defuse the conflict, strikers threatened to resume their action next month after Archbishop Glemp returns from a South American tour.

The hunger strike was called to demand the return of a politically outspoken Warsaw priest who was transferred last week to a distant parish. Although Archbishop Glemp termed the transfer a promotion, many in Ursus regard it as a political move intended as a conciliatory gesture to Communist officials, who had included the priest's name on a list of clerics found objectionable by the government.

The protest, which had the support of thousands in Ursus and was attracting attention and expressions of solidarity from communities around the country, poses a dilemma for the archbishop.

The primate is being chided by many, both inside and outside the church, for his clumsy

handling of the affair. The episode highlights the pitfalls for the Polish church leader in trying to meet government complaints about anti-state priests while maintaining the confidence and faith of Poles, who are sharply distrustful of concessions the church may make to the government.

A statement read to parishioners at St. Joseph's Church in Ursus Wednesday evening announced the suspension of the fast until a "final answer" is received from Archbishop Glemp on the resignation of the Rev. Mieczyslaw Nowak. "This hunger strike is being only suspended," the statement stressed.

A church official said it was unlikely that the primate would agree to reverse his decision, given the principle and prestige at stake. "I think the protest will not influence the church decision," the official said.

Father Nowak, who had gained a popular following in Ursus during the period of the Solidarity movement for his association with the now-hungry independent trade union's ideals, was ordered by the archbishop last week to take up new duties as pastor in the rural community of Lekki Koscielne, about 65 miles (105 kilometers) east of Warsaw.

The transfer triggered the start of a hunger strike Feb. 17 by four parishioners, who took refuge in a room in St. Joseph's. The number of strikers grew to 12 last weekend as a delegation from central Warsaw joined the group.

In support of the fast, worshippers kept a 24-hour vigil inside the church. Some in Ursus began referring sardonically to Archbishop Glemp as sending Father Nowak "in exile" to a "Polish Siberia."

Father Nowak himself has sought to avoid the appearance of a rift with the primate. He returned in Ursus Tuesday, after having taken up his new post Sunday, and urged the strikers to call off their protest lest it harm the parish and national church and increase his own strains with Polish authorities. The protesters said they were suspending the hunger strike in deference to the plea.

The Nowak case comes against the backdrop of confidential talks that have been under way for weeks between senior church and government officials. The talks cover a host of concerns affecting, among other things, the fate of seven former Solidarity leaders and four dissident intellectuals awaiting trial on charges of attempting the violent overthrow of the state, and more than 200 other political prisoners.

Some suspect that the curbing of controversial clerics may be a condition the authorities have set for the freeing of political activists. But Archbishop Glemp's decision in the Nowak affair has given rise to renewed criticism of the primate as someone too ready to compromise with state authorities, a complaint that has been directed at the primate since he was named head of the Polish church two and a half years ago.

Army Officer Says Military Killed Aquino

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Philippine Army major contends that the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. in August was "a military operation" planned in advance by senior officers.

Major Ernesto D. Rosales said Thursday that he had been informed about the killing more than a week before it occurred by an army associate who is assigned to the headquarters of Philippine intelligence.

He said the associate, an army colonel, told him before Mr. Aquino was slain Aug. 21 at Manila International Airport that "a great talent is going to be wasted."

Major Rosales, who said he left the Philippines on Dec. 13 after trying unsuccessfully to resign, said he received a death threat Tuesday through a relative in the Philippines after it became known that he planned to speak publicly and meet with a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee.

He spoke as one of the Philippines' most prominent opposition figures, former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, appealed to the United States to suspend aid to the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos until democracy was restored in the Philippines.

At a luncheon sponsored by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, Mr. Laurel said that a surging nationalism in the Philippines is "hitting and sullen because it feels Benigno Aquino did not have to die."

He said there was no doubt in his mind or the minds of most Filipinos "that the regime that America continues to support is responsible for his death." Mr. Laurel, the leader of a coalition of 12 moderate opposition parties, later presented his case to Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and other senior State Department officials.

Mr. Laurel was arrested at the Manila airport last weekend on charges of having a gun concealed in his luggage as he prepared to fly to the United States. He said the gun had been planted, and he was later freed by a judge.

He said in Washington that public opinion in the United States and elsewhere had forced Mr. Marcos in order the charges dropped.

Mr. Solarz, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, said he has drawn up amendments



Salvador H. Laurel

to foreign aid legislation that would reduce the U.S. economic assistance to the Philippines in the 1985 fiscal year, while reducing military aid.

The subcommittee had been scheduled to vote on the aid program Wednesday, but action was put off until Tuesday at the request of Republican members.

Under his plan, Mr. Solarz said, \$180 million in U.S. aid would be composed of \$155 million in economic grants and \$25 million in military grants. The Reagan administration requested \$95 million in economic grants, \$25 million in military grants and \$60 million in military sales loans.

With the Philippines "on the verge of bankruptcy" in a severe economic crisis, Mr. Solarz said, economic grants are urgently needed and additional military debts do not make sense. He also said he would reduce the military portion of the U.S. aid because "the military aid carries political implications which create political problems in terms of long-term relations with the Filipino people."

A recently concluded agreement on military has promised the Philippines \$900 million in U.S. aid over five years, slightly less than half in military funds. Mr. Solarz said his plan was consistent with the agreement because it does not specify the yearly allocations of economic and military aid, so the five-year balance could still be met in theory through action in later years.

Criticism by Manila

The Philippine government assailed Mr. Solarz's proposed reduction in Washington's military aid to the Philippines, threatening Friday to renegotiate its "whole mutual defense agreement" with the United States. The reaction came from Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Arafat-Hussein Talks Expected in Jordan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is expected in Jordan on Saturday to resume talks with King Hussein on a "future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship," a PLO official said Friday.

The talks are aimed at creating "a common coexistence" between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization "which will be based on a confederation," said Abdel Rahim Ahmed, a PLO executive committee member. The confederation, he said, "will preserve the Palestinian identity and personality."

President Ronald Reagan has called for the creation of a Palestinian entity "in association with Jordan" on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Israel has rejected such a plan. In Tunis, Palestinian sources said the Central Committee of Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah, the main PLO group, had approved a resumption of the dialogue with Jordan.

Mr. Ahmed said that Khalil Waizir, the PLO's military chief, and Hani Hassan, Mr. Arafat's top political adviser, arrived in Amman on Thursday to plan the visit.

Fatah split into pro-Arafat and rebellious pro-Syrian factions last spring. In December, Mr. Arafat and his loyalists were driven out of Tripoli, Lebanon.

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WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. to Seize Funds Intended for IRA

BELFAST (AP) — The United States has started a program to confiscate money intended to buy arms for the Irish Republican Army, Charles H. Price, U.S. ambassador to Britain, said Friday. Mr. Price told the Confederation of British Industry and the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce that Washington was using a currency reporting law designed for use against organized crime groups and narcotics dealers. The law requires anyone carrying more than \$3,000 out of the United States to report it to customs authorities. Failure to do so means the money can be confiscated and a prison term imposed.

The act, Mr. Price said, was now being used against "those who would cause violence in Northern Ireland." One of the targets, he said, is the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, or Noraid, which both Britain and the United States say collects money from Irish-Americans to aid guerrilla activities in Northern Ireland.

Indian Army Alerted in Punjab Strife

NEW DELHI (Combined Dispatches) — The Indian Army has been ordered to stand by to move into the state of Punjab if the situation worsens, official sources said Friday as the death toll in 11 days of sectarian strife there rose to 68.

Two more people were shot and killed and at least six seriously wounded Friday in three separate attacks by extremists, the Punjab state government said. The sources said Punjab Minister Inderjit Singh Chahal was seeking ways to contain the violence and that the army had been alerted. Three Sikh extremists were captured in a gun battle with police Friday in Punjab, authorities said. Four Hindus wounded in earlier attacks died in hospitals, the state officials said.

In the Indian capital, six Sikh youths allegedly involved in eight bomb blasts were arrested. Police said the six had confessed to planting bombs in two suburban Delhi movie theaters last year. The explosions killed five people.

Defoliant Study Called 'Reassuring'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The air force told Congress Friday that a new study, the most exhaustive so far, had found some medical problems among veterans who sprayed the defoliant Agent Orange in Vietnam, but it said the overall findings were "reassuring."

The air force said that in a study of 1,200 pilots and crew who flew spraying missions, it found higher rates than expected of skin cancer, liver disorders and birth defects in children born to the veterans. In addition, a high number of deaths was reported in the offspring of veterans within 28 days of birth. But it added: "In full context, the baseline study results should be viewed as reassuring" the men and their families.

Representative Thomas A. Daschle, a Democrat of South Dakota, disputed the conclusion. He said the air force's briefers had reported "a significant amount of infighting and differences of opinion" among scientists who reviewed the findings. More than 18,500 men have filed claims for disability payments on the ground that their earning capacity was diminished as a result of exposure to Agent Orange, although few have been accepted by the Veterans Administration. Agent Orange contains the toxic chemical compound dioxin.

Christian Democrats Confer in Italy

ROME (AP) — Italy's Christian Democrats, with their national strength at the lowest point in nearly four decades, opened a six-day congress Friday to chart a course for survival as the dominant political force in the country.

Party officials said that they expected the incumbent party secretary, Ciriaco De Mita, to be re-elected for another two-year term. The only other announced candidate was Vincenzo Scotti, civil defense minister in the Socialist-led coalition government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

In a five-hour opening speech before an audience of 5,000, Mr. De Mita said that the party's poor showing in last year's general election was not a fluke but the result of a "deeply rooted problem." The Christian Democrats lost more than five percentage points, from 38.3 percent in 1979 to 32.9 percent.



Ciriaco De Mita

For the Record

A 27-year-old man has been arrested in the case of an Indian diplomat, Ravindra Mhatre, 48, who was abducted and slain two weeks ago in Britain, a police spokesman said Friday night in Birmingham. Kashmiri extremists claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. (Reuters)

General Hans-Joachim Mack, 55, of West Germany was appointed deputy supreme allied commander in Europe by his government, the military headquarters of the NATO alliance announced Friday. He will replace General Günter Kissling, who was relieved from the post for allegedly being a homosexual. General Kissling was later reinstated to his post but requested retirement. (AP)

The Soviet Union lodged a "strong protest" Thursday against the bombing of the Soviet apartment grounds in New York, claiming the U.S. government ignored requests for more protection. The Jewish Direct Action claimed responsibility for the bombing. (UPI)

British Airways cabin crews staged a one-day strike Friday, forcing the cancellation of scores of flights. The strike was to protest the airline's latest pay offer. (AP)

González Attends Funeral

(Continued from Page 1)

are hard to gauge, but most observers believe that the moderate Basque Nationalist Party will continue its hold on the legislature and perhaps secure an absolute majority. The Socialists are predicted to come in second.

One party that might be hurt is Herri Batasuna, which is often described as the political division of ETA's military wing.

On Thursday, a spokesman for Herri Batasuna condemned the assassination as a "provocation." On Friday it took out advertisements in Basque newspapers that hinted darkly that it might be the work of Spanish authorities or a mysterious rightist group called GAL.

"Who stands to gain?... Those who want to put obstacles to break our advance," the advertisement said. "There are hidden strings intimately connected with intelligence activities."

The observance of the strike, called by the country's two major labor federations, appeared to be a message against terrorism.

But this interpretation was complicated somewhat when a union with close ties to Herri Batasuna also called for a strike. This was no protest against the "dirty war" — killings and other actions against ETA leaders in Spain and southern France that are carried out, according to the party, with the support of Spanish police. The government has denied any such involvement.

Swedish Navy Detonates Mine
United Press International
STOCKHOLM — A mine was detonated Friday by the Swedish Navy in the Kattegat archipelago, where a search for an alien minisubmarine is under way, the defense staff said.

There were also one-minute work stoppages Friday in factories throughout the country, and national radio observed a minute of silence.

Mr. González called upon Basques to unite in a response against "fascism and terrorism." He said the fascists brought a mind "the worst times of Nazism."

Reagan View On Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

he does about the Russians," said an administration adviser.

Another adviser added: "I love anecdotes, banter and give-and-take, and he listens to advice on specific things. But you have feeling that in general his mind is pretty much made up."

Avoidance of Mr. Reagan's use of interest, several administration aides cited a recent administration presidential that he had made only last fall that Soviet nuclear warheads were placed in large land-based missiles.

Whereas 75 percent of its strategic warheads on land-based missiles, the United States has a little more than 20 percent of its strategic warheads on sea-based missiles. The remainder in both cases are on submarine-based missiles.

Since 1981, Reagan has been proposing to move by cutting sharp cutsback in warheads on land-based missiles.

But in an interview with the magazine, a few weeks ago, Reagan said: "I have heard from our negotiators in the military people, to whom I am bringing that particular point."

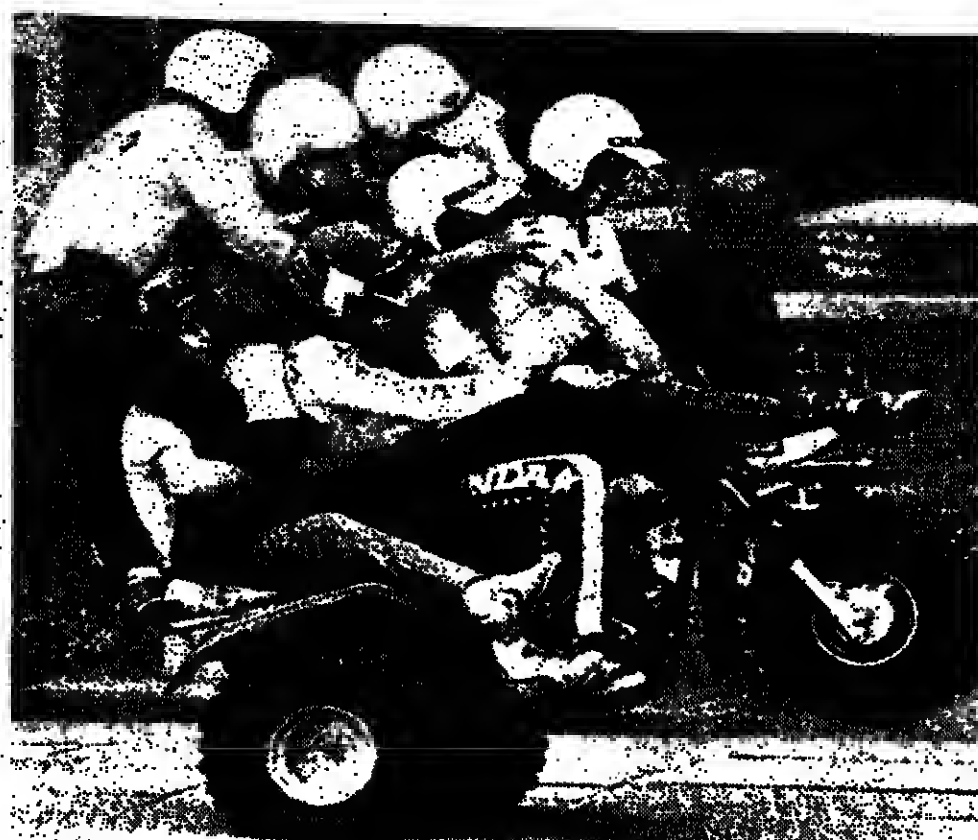
SALES BY AUCTION 17-26 MAY 1984

WE ARE ACCEPTING CONSIGNMENTS FOR SPRING-SALES

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AMERICAN TOPICS



EIGHT FOR THE ROAD — Doug Domokos, at center in dark helmet, popped a "wheelie" with seven associates aboard his three-wheel cycle in Philadelphia in an attempt to set a world record. There was no word on whether the stunt, performed at the Great American Motorcycle Show, achieved the pinnacle that Mr. Domokos sought.

Drive-Up Health Care: A Dose of McMedicine

They are sometimes derided as "Kentucky fried medicine" or "docs in a box." But the drive-up, walk-in medical clinics that provide quick treatment in minor emergencies are springing up along major highways and in shopping malls. Known as freestanding emergency medical centers—that is, not attached to a hospital—the proliferating health care facilities are offering many Americans their first alternative to the hospital emergency room for minor problems at odd hours.

The centers have also become a matter of contention in the medical profession. Their trade group, the National Association of Freestanding Emergency Centers, is complaining that the establishment American Medical Association is trying to stifle competition.

The walk-in centers are staffed by physicians and nurses who treat a variety of minor injuries and illnesses such as broken bones, insect bites, sore throats, cuts and bruises, flu and colds. Service is fast and inexpensive compared to that of hospital emergency rooms, where sophisticated lifesaving equipment drives up overhead costs and where doctors give priority to the seriously ill or injured before taking patients with minor ailments.

War on Drugs Runs Into Thick Carpeting

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has touched off a fight in Congress by proposing a \$13.9-million cut in a U.S. Customs Service program to keep drugs out of the country while seeking a \$14.6-million increase in the Treasury's office account. "It seems to me that Secretary Regan is more interested in new carpets and drapes than in the president's war on drugs," says Representative Glenn English, an Oklahoma Democrat. Mr. English heads a subcommittee that helped arrange for Customs to get Defense Department surveillance planes and helicopters to help it patrol the borders against drug traffickers. Representative English said the Customs Service had agreed to pay for the additional fuel and upkeep costs for the drug interdiction aircraft, but the funds it proposed were slashed by Secretary Regan.

Treasury officials said the increase sought by Mr. Regan would pay for renovation of the Treasury annex building for the first time in 60 years, new telecommunications and data-processing equipment, and employee merit pay raises.

New York Case Puts Parole Rules on Trial

The killing of a New York City policeman, with which a prison parolee has been charged, has provoked an outcry against the parole system and led to the replacement of the state parole board chief.

The current state parole chief, Edward R. Hammock, blamed the accused killer's parole officer and the officer's supervisor for failing to act even though they knew that the parolee, George Acosta, had been arrested for burglary last July. Out on parole from a manslaughter conviction, Mr. Acosta also had been charged with possessing an unlicensed gun earlier with no action taken by his parole supervisors.

Mr. Hammock will leave his post March 31 at the request of Governor Mario M. Cuomo, who has repeatedly complained about the parole system.

Notes on People

Barbara Honegger, who quit her Justice Department job last summer and criticized the Reagan administration for betraying women, has signed on as national coordinator for women in the Democratic presidential campaign of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson. Last September, Miss Honegger said she would run for political office in Virginia in either 1984 or 1986, perhaps against Representative Jody Powell, who was press secretary to President Jimmy Carter, has harsh words for the press in his book, "The Other

Side of the Story," scheduled for publication in May. Now a syndicated columnist, Mr. Powell cites by name the journalists and news organizations he feels were headless of truth or fairness. He also criticizes Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat, for "sabotaging" President Carter's reelection efforts and for "adolescent peevishness." Mr. Powell compares New York's mayor, Edward I. Koch, to Lester Maddox, the segregationist former governor of Georgia. "If you have to loan one \$5 or ask one to watch your house while you are on vacation, go with Lester every time," Mr. Powell says. Mindful of the controversy his book is already provoking, he says that when it comes out "I may have the only combined publishing party and farewell party in history."



Jody Powell

3 Candidates Dominate New Hampshire Debate

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

GOFFSTOWN, New Hampshire — Thursday night's Democratic presidential debate did what Tuesday's New Hampshire primary is supposed to do. It separated the field into three contenders and five also-rans.

Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and John Glenn of Ohio solidified their status as the main challengers to Walter F. Mondale. The others on stage at St. Anselm's College sounded like men preparing their political swan songs.

The forum, sponsored by the League of Women Voters, was moderated by Barbara Walters of ABC News.

For Mr. Mondale, holding what appears to be a stable 2-to-1 lead over his closest rivals in two polls made public Thursday, both the strength and the weakness of his position were summed up in a single exchange.

When Miss Walters asked about the conflict between the safety of hostages and the national interest, Mr. Mondale was unexpectedly plunged back into the nightmare of Americans held hostage in Iran that helped drive the Carter administration from office. The former vice president conceded the "heartache" of the situation but defended President Jimmy Carter's decision not to order violent reprisals against Iran, emphasizing that the hostages all eventually returned home safely.

Mr. Glenn and Mr. Hart moved in, reminding their audience of the failure of the military rescue mission ordered by Mr. Carter. Mr. Mondale was more resigned than bitter in

a response that emphasized the experience he has had in high office.

"That's the advantage of running for office without having been there," he said. "Problems always look simpler on the outside. . . . When you get into situations where there are no good options, that is when you earn your pay."

At that moment, Mr. Mondale looked like a man who

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"would take charge," as he said in his closing statement. But the episode recalled the sorry experience that shaped his expertise.

Mr. Glenn had his own more recent ordeal to deal with: the defeat he suffered in the Iowa caucuses. And he did it with a show of grace and fortitude that may help end his slide. In a clenched-fist television close-up, Mr. Glenn looked all Marine, and when he went out of his way to reply to attacks he had endured in earlier debates, he showed enough pride and fight to encourage his backers.

But Mr. Hart, who has been gaining strength here ever since his surprise second-place finish in Iowa, may have hit an even better note in his closing statement. He said voters are being told they can "ratify a choice" already made by voting for Mr. Mondale or send him a message by casting a protest vote for one of the trailing candidates.

Mr. Hart argued that there is a third choice: to "change history" by giving a boost to a fast-moving dark horse like himself. New Hampshire has done that before.

Behind these three men, the other five contenders seemed almost to be rehearsing their eventual exit lines.

Former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota chose Thursday night to strike an elegiac tone by repeating the phrase from his speech accepting the 1972 Democratic nomination: "Come home, America." Mr. McGovern's message was impersonal enough to feed the theory that he does not want to do anything here to hurt the chances of Mr. Hart, "my friend" and former campaign manager.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson was notably subdued after being put on the defensive at the outset by Miss Walters's questions concerning his attitude toward Israel and Jews. He closed by thanking both New Hampshire voters and his fellow candidates for welcoming him to the presidential race, and said that he had achieved "a significant breakthrough" by just being there.

Two other trailing candidates, Senators Alan Cranston of California and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, were clearly playing the "send a message" game that Mr. Hart disparaged. Mr. Cranston said a vote for him would send a signal that Democrats want the next president to make pursuit of peace and arms control his top priority. Mr. Hollings said a vote for him would tell the Democrats to repent of "big spending, weak defense" policies before they lose yet again.

Former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida appeared eager to get in as many words as possible on every subject, a haste that could be occasioned by his hints in recent days that New Hampshire's primary may be his exit, too.

Panels in Congress Start Effort to Reduce Deficits

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress's tax-writing committees have taken initial steps toward drafting a deficit-reducing package for the next three years.

Meanwhile, bipartisan negotiators from Congress and the Reagan administration had a more productive second meeting Thursday than expected on President Ronald Reagan's plan to reduce budget deficits by \$100 billion beginning in 1985. They had met first on Feb. 8.

The Senate Finance Committee, by a vote of 15 to 4, on Thursday approved the \$100-billion goal, with the condition that \$50 billion in tax increases would be matched by \$50 billion in spending cuts.

The specifics of the Senate panel's proposed tax increases are to be worked out when the committee meets again Tuesday. The committee began on the spending side by approving \$3.7 billion in savings over three years in Medicare, the health care program for the elderly and handicapped, and Medicaid, the health plan for the poor.

In the House, Representative Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, the Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announced Thursday that his committee would begin work next week on a \$51.2-billion revenue bill, with House floor action scheduled for March.

There was also a bipartisan House-Senate budget session with the administration. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said the meeting had succeeded in setting aside some demands, such as a call by House Democrats for agreement on military spending reductions, that could have derailed the talks.

[The talks resumed Friday, and the negotiators said the session was the most productive yet. The Associated Press reported. But no agreement was reached on specific cuts. "There was considerable discussion of defense and spending levels

but no agreement," said Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican chairman of the Finance Committee. He added: "The whole process is helpful. I'm not sure it's necessary."

Participants in Thursday's negotiating session said later that little progress had been made on the military spending issue.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, a Democrat of Hawaii who is on the Appropriations Committee, said he had told the White House negotiators that Congress would reduce the president's military spending request. He said the Democrats, in their request Thursday, were just asking the administration to say where they thought reductions should be made.

"I think they are still alive and I am glad they are still alive," Mr. Domenici said of the talks. "There is a chance the talks can be a catalyst for something significant."

But Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the deputy leader of the House's Republican minority, said after the meeting in the Old Executive Office Building: "My impression was not very good and they are not going very well. The meeting was another meeting of listening to Jim Wright's speeches."

Mr. Wright, who is from Texas, is the House majority leader.

There was no lessening of the sharp campaign-year oratory between the Republicans and Democrats and the Democrats and the president over the deficit issue and the negotiations.

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, who had criticized Mr. Reagan for what he called inaccuracies in his news conference Wednesday night, said, "The president doesn't do his homework and is not a full-time president."

Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the leader of the Senate's Democratic minority, "We would like to see him take responsibility for the economic mess caused by his economic policies."



EXILE'S RETURN — A political supporter is overcame with emotion in greeting Sen. Sule, a Chilean Social Democratic leader, who returned to Santiago for the first time in 10 years. The military regime granted him an 8-day permit to attend the funeral of his sister.

U.S. Doctors' Group Urges A One-Year Freeze in Fees

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American Medical Association will ask U.S. physicians to freeze fees voluntarily for one year, beginning immediately, to help combat rising medical costs.

In addition, the AMA's board, meeting in Chicago, voted unanimously Thursday to urge doctors to "accept reduced fees, when warranted," from patients under financial stress, particularly the unemployed, the uninsured and those receiving Medicare.

The AMA's president-elect, Dr. Joseph F. Boyle, said the action was stimulated in part by figures showing that in 1983 doctor fees "went up faster than all service items of the Consumer Price Index," increasing by 6.4 percent. In

previous years, he said, fees generally increased less than the rate of inflation.

Several state medical associations, including those in California, Georgia and Texas, have passed voluntary fee-freeze proposals. The AMA, which has about 250,000 members, plans to send a letter outlining its plan to 390,000 physicians.

"Doctors all over this country are increasingly concerned about the increase in costs of medical care. Patients all over the country are expressing increasing concern and anxiety they may not be able to pay their medical bills," Dr. Boyle said.

"The AMA, recognizing these concerns, is asking physicians to voluntarily freeze their fees as of now for one year."

Shultz Tells Staff That He Won't Resign

By Oswald Johnston

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has reassured a staff meeting of about 50 State Department officials that he has no intention of resigning in the aftermath of the serious blows dealt to the Reagan administration's policy in Lebanon.

Officials who participated in the Thursday meeting, an enlarged version of Mr. Shultz's regular daily session with senior staff members, reported that the secretary said he had been disappointed by the recent collapse of the Lebanese government and redeployment of U.S. Marines to ships offshore.

Mr. Shultz also said he was bothered by a campaign of criticism that appears aimed at forcing him out of office, the officials said.

"He's not insensitive, and of course he's disappointed," one aide said. "But he does not see it as an issue requiring resignation — rather, the opposite."

President Ronald Reagan, in a press conference Wednesday night, absolved Mr. Shultz of blame for what some see as the failure of administration policy in Lebanon and branded pressure for his resignation as disgraceful.

"He has not offered his resignation and has no intention of offering his resignation," the State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said.

An anonymous campaign to force the issue developed last week in telephone calls to two news organizations. The caller purported to be a Washington businessman who had overheard an authoritative discussion of Mr. Shultz's resignation.

In addition, a public campaign has been conducted by some Democrats in the House of Representatives, led by Representative Bill Alexander of Arkansas, who has called for Mr. Shultz's resignation twice this week on the House floor.

U.S. Plans Yearly Honduras Training

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. military forces, which have just completed a major training exercise in Honduras, will be dispatched to that country to train each year for the foreseeable future, perhaps for as long as 20 years, according to senior Reagan administration officials.

They also said Thursday that the administration had been seeking long-term access for American forces to an extensive network of Honduran military bases, some austere but most of which are being improved and expanded with U.S. funds.

The officials, defending the administration's policy as crucial to the security of Central America, insisted that the administration was not seeking permanent bases in Honduras but access to bases to make possible the deployment of American combat forces in a contingency.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, a Democratic representative from Arkansas suggested that the ad-

ministration's actions in Honduras were similar to those of the Johnson administration in the mid-1960s, which he said had sought to conceal the gradual American involvement in the war in Vietnam.

The congressman, William V. Alexander Jr., asserted that the Reagan administration had practiced "evasion, misinformation and subterfuge" in explaining its policy toward Honduras. Mr. Alexander, a deputy Democratic whip and mid-level-ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, has asked the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, to undertake a comprehensive inquiry of U.S. involvement in Central America.

"Has the Reagan administration so quickly forgotten the lessons of our recent past that our nation is doomed to a future of repeating those errors?" Mr. Alexander asked in a speech in the House.

Since Congress returned to Washington in January, most members have focused their attention on Lebanon. At the same time, however, many members have pe-

pered senior administration officials with questions about U.S. military activity in Honduras.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, in testimony on the 1985 military budget, has sought to defuse criticism by minimizing the continued presence of several hundred American troops in Honduras and by asserting that installations being improved there were temporary.

The remarks by Representative Alexander on Thursday, however, seemed more pointed than those heard earlier. He accused the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency of "dilatory, manipulative and obstructionist tactics" in failing to keep Congress informed.

An interim GAO report, according to a memo by Mr. Alexander's staff, asserted that "the administration is engaging in a systematic effort to withhold from Congress relevant data on American involvement" in Honduras and in Nicaragua, where the leftist Sandinist government is fighting U.S.-backed rebels.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Strings on Salvador Aid

Is George Shultz making a liar out of George Bush? In December, the vice president journeyed to El Salvador with a warning: Cleanse the armed forces of the death-squad killers or forfeit hope of more American aid. There has been no cleansing. Yet now the secretary of state unashamedly resurrects some fly-blown arguments to justify a further flood of aid without even a string attached.

Mr. Shultz attaches only one new proviso to his bid for an additional \$312 million in military assistance over the next two years. If Congress does not move fast, the administration will rush around it and ship equipment direct from U.S. Army units. That is some way to build a foreign policy consensus.

What's the rush? According to Mr. Shultz, the Salvadorans may run out of arms in a few months, particularly if they expend too many in providing security for the presidential election on March 25. Actually, in a clear bid to American opinion, the guerrillas insist they will not again try to disrupt the voting. In any case, dire warnings about a bullet shortage last year proved to be unwarranted.

Mr. Shultz stresses the positive. Death-squad murders are declining. The Salvadoran Army is doing better. To withhold aid now would favor the guerrillas, who are getting more arms than ever from foreign friends.

Implicit in Mr. Shultz's case is a belief that by investing enough money, the United States can somehow buy its way out of the mess. He ignores the indications that significant stocks of U.S. weapons wind up in guerrilla hands, many sold by a corrupt army. He minimizes the audits showing how much economic aid

trickles up and out, not down to the people for whom it is intended. His case rejects a central finding of the Kissinger commission: that to be effective, not just palatable, U.S. aid needs to be conditioned on progress in the way El Salvador's army treats its own citizens.

President Reagan rejected that advice and has vetoed Congress's demand for certifications of progress. To prove that he had better ways of disciplining the Salvadorans, he sent his vice president. As a result, one low-level suspect was detained as a deserter and a few officers were sent abroad as diplomats. The response was so meager that the normally supportive AFL-CIO trade union federation, whose president, Lane Kirkland, sat on the Kissinger commission, now opposes any unconditional military aid.

What then can Congress do? What looks like the best idea comes from Representative Stephen Solarz of New York.

He urges Congress to approve \$65 million in military aid, the same amount as last year, subject to another certification. That would immunize U.S. politicians in this election year against the charge that they had fatally crippled El Salvador. But Mr. Solarz would allow no further aid until the administration shows proof that the death squads are finished.

If money can really buy political change, that should be incentive enough. The proposal gets around the periodic all-or-nothing dilemma. It offers a genuine chance for a bipartisan effort. It would make an honest prophet of the vice president and mean a great deal for that much-prized commodity, credibility.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Farewell to U.S. Arms

Units of the Lebanese Army, as it disintegrates, are reported to be abandoning their U.S.-supplied equipment. One recent account said that soldiers of the Christian Phalangia militia had seized about 30 tanks and 100 armored personnel carriers—a very formidable force, incidentally—from the Lebanese Army. Whether this gear was actually seized or was turned over by complicitous officers is perhaps a question. The effect is the same.

It seems reasonable to assume that other army units have also part with some or all of their weaponry and that while the Phalangia is picking up part of it, anti-government militias are picking up the rest. It is possible, in other words, not simply that U.S. equipment is falling into hands for which it was unintended but also that the equipment may be used by militias fighting the residual units in the army or by militias fighting each other. American military aid, intended to fortify a Lebanese national authority, seems on the way to stoking the next stage of Lebanon's civil war, conceivably on opposite sides.

The Defense Department has temporarily halted shipments of heavy equipment to the Lebanese Army and placed the future of the U.S. training mission in Lebanon "under review." Somewhat surprisingly, it continues to

ship out ammunition and spare parts. One sees the path the Pentagon is trying to navigate. It does not want to add to the stockpile of weapons that might be diverted, and it does not want to disarm or dispirit Lebanese forces still loyal to the legal government.

But is the U.S. bureaucracy keyed in? Is there a touch of excessive fealty to the idea, one discredited by events of the last two weeks, of the Lebanese Army as an "effective fighting force"? Is it shocking that as recently as last Sunday—well after the army started cracking—new U.S. heavy equipment, including 25 armored troop carriers and some artillery, was being unloaded in Beirut.

It is not as though this sort of thing has never happened before. Notably in Vietnam, a vast amount of U.S. fighting gear fell into the hands of the North Vietnamese, who have steadily passed it on for use against governments friendly to the United States. It is no particular consolation that the same misfortune periodically befalls the Soviet Union, or that the enemy's arms are traditionally the booty of war. Is it not possible at the least to keep the more wobbly recipients of American arms short of spare parts? Is there no one over at the Pentagon who thinks of these things?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

A Bridge Between the Germans

One of the intriguing things about the West German political scene is the surprising vigor with which the Christian Democratic Party is pressing for closer ties with East Germany, the linchpin of the Soviet empire.

Placed in the framework of German politics, this is understandable. Many West German voters are themselves refugees from the East. Also, national pride is rising among young Germans who feel a kinship with fellow Germans across the border.

Christian Democratic spokesmen say that, in talking about reunification, they have in mind no immediate demand that the Soviet Union and the East German Communist regime allow East Germans to exercise the right of self-determination. Rather, they want to work toward that goal by encouraging more visits between East and West, closer trade and cultural ties and a general avoidance of confrontational actions or rhetoric.

If the West Germans can build stronger bridges to the East without endangering the Western alliance or their own political independence, so much the better for us all. But the division of Germany is, after all, a direct consequence of Adolf Hitler's aggression and the subsequent Nazi defeat. As much as it may pain the Germans to hear it said, neither West Europeans nor East Europeans want to see the two halves of Germany united into a powerful whole. For a long time to come, Moscow simply will not let it happen.

German politicians underscore that West Germany is part of the West, and intends to

remain so. They ask, and expect, that West Germany's friends and allies extend to them the trust that they have earned in the last 35 years. It is a reasonable request. Whether it remains so depends most of all on the West Germans themselves.

—The Los Angeles Times

... And a Gap in the East Bloc

President Nicolae Ceausescu [of Romania] has decided to flaunt his independent role in the [Warsaw Pact] alliance by barring officers from other comradely countries from taking part in his war games on paper. And this has come at a time of increasing speculation in Eastern Europe that Mr. Ceausescu may be thinking of leaving the Pact when the 30-year treaty expires next year.

Mr. Ceausescu's persistent sniping at Soviet foreign policy is embarrassing for the Soviet Union. But Romania's more serious offense is that it is setting a bad example to the other five members of the bloc. Bulgaria is believed to have dug in its heels over accepting any Soviet missiles. Hungary may not have been asked, but it has been insisting on flouting with the likes of [Margaret] Thatcher. And East Germany has been quietly determined to improve relations with West Germany.

It would be a staggering political development if Mr. Ceausescu actually did serve notice on the Kremlin that he felt he could get by without the Warsaw Pact. Almost certainly he would not be allowed to get away with it.

—The Daily Telegraph (London)

FROM OUR FEB. 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Australia Finds Japanese Spies

SYDNEY—Australian mistrust of the Japanese is not lessened by the disclosure that members of a Japanese commercial firm here have been acting as spies for the Japanese Government. Mr. Levison, the Australian commercial agent, has just arrived from Japan, where, at the request of the Federal Department of External Affairs, he made confidential inquiries. These are said to show that the two principals of the firm, both young and shrewd, have been exempted from military service. Speaking fluent English, they obtained admission into the Commonwealth last year as students of political economy as a blind to cover their secret service work. They started business as exporters, but it is said the Japanese Government has been supplying them with funds.

1934: Hitler Seeks No 'Adventures'

MUNICH—Speaking to the members of the "old guard," who joined him when the swastika was first unfurled, Chancellor Hitler [on Feb. 24] recalled that just 14 years ago the Nazi Party began its rise to power. He defined in ringing terms his national policy, assuring his followers that he was not seeking foreign entanglements because he already has the people behind him; but said that nevertheless he had learned that a nation can only achieve freedom by fighting for it. "We are not after foreign political adventures," Hitler said. "We do not need foreign political success in order to get the people. We already have them." Amid seemingly endless applause the chancellor intoned, "but we must demand to be treated like any other decent nation."

'Is This the Big One' in the Gulf War? Not Necessarily

By G.H. Jansen

NICOSIA—"Is this the big one?" That has been the question asked with each offensive launched by the Iraqis since May 1982, when they pushed the Iraqis back across the frontier. And each time the Iraqis have claimed that the ongoing offensive would be the final push to victory that would take their army to Baghdad and beyond—on to the ultimate goal of Jerusalem.

But the five offensives of the "Dawn" series have not succeeded in gaining more than slivers of Iraqi territory or of contested enclaves of Iranian territory that were supposed to have been ceded to Iraq by a 1975 treaty.

The current offensives—Dawn 5, which began Feb. 15, and Dawn 6, which started Wednesday—could join the list of past failures. Some observers say there will be no "big one," because Iraq is simply not capable of the decisive action needed to win the war. But there is always a first time.

A successful attack on Basra, in the second wave of Dawn 6, could just prove decisive. Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, should fall or be cut off, it is difficult to see how President Saddam Hussein would survive.

Though the frontier is a long one—about 730 miles (1,180 kilometers)—the areas where Iraq has chosen to attack are relatively few and far apart, so that there are widely separated

fronts in the north, center and south. Because the Iraqis repeatedly thrust along the same few axes, the Iraqis have heavily fortified their defensive positions in these areas. The result, so far, is that they have succeeded in blunting, slowing down, then stopping each Iranian attack, after inflicting heavy casualties. The large number of casualties reported from the current offensive seems to confirm that the Iraqis are adhering to custom.

Though most of the fighting in 1982 and 1983 took place in the northern and southern fronts, it is the central front that is the most sensitive, because it encompasses the area where the frontier comes closest to Baghdad. Dawn 5 and 6 were launched on the central front. And Dawn 6 looks particularly dangerous because it is apparently aimed at the town of Ali al-Gharbi, just 15 miles from the frontier. Ali al-Gharbi is on the Tigris, across the highway between Baghdad and Basra that carries military traffic and connects the central and southern fronts. This is true also of al-Qurnah, about 120 miles to the south, which the Iraqis claimed to have taken on Thursday. News correspondents who visited it late Thursday saw no signs that the Iraqis had done so. But a victory there, if Iraq did manage it, would cut

apart the Third and Fourth Iraqi armies. The northern highway along the Tigris is, however, not the main link between Basra and Baghdad. That is the highway, about 50 miles to the southwest, that follows the course of the Euphrates. For the Iraqis to reach the Tigris at Ali al-Gharbi or even at al-Qurnah would be a considerable victory, but not a crippling blow to the Iraqis. To strike such a blow, the Iraqis would have to take the road junction west of Basra. This would be difficult because this junction is astride the eastern end of a salt lake surrounded by swampland.

In static warfare the element of morale is more important than in a war of movement. In Dawn 6 there is a plus and a minus for Iraqi morale. The plus is that even before Dawn 5 began, the Iraqis had shelled the civilian city of Basra for the first time.

This meant that the Iraqis had abandoned their ideological objective of exporting their self-styled Islamic revolution. Revolutionary appeals were made directly to Shiite communities in neighboring Iraq and Kuwait and the Gulf states to rise and overthrow their Sunni Moslem rulers. But the Iraqi Shiite soldiers did not desert in significant numbers, nor did Iraqi Shiite civilians rise in revolt. Basra is 99 percent

Shiite, and it was believed that the Iraqis shelled it only rarely because of that. But perhaps because of the Basra Shiites' loyalty to Iraq, the city was heavily bombed on Feb. 12. So now the Iraqi Shiites know that Iraq regards them as real enemies.

The minus is this: In Dawn 6, the Iraqis are making particular use of the large number of Iraqi Shiite soldiers who were taken prisoner and who have been subjected to brainwashing; they have been joined by some of the numerous Iraqi Shiites who were expelled from Iran by the Hussein regime on mere suspicion of disloyalty.

It will take more than an Iranian advance to the Tigris to bring about Mr. Hussein's downfall. It will also take more than such an advance to push Mr. Hussein to make the off-the-record attack on Kharg Island in the Gulf, Iran's main oil port, since this attack could cause the Iraqis to try to close the Strait of Hormuz. This would put Iran in direct conflict with the United States, perhaps Britain, and the Gulf states; last Wednesday, President Reagan reiterated his determination to keep the strait open and the oil flowing through it.

The writer is a foreign correspondent and author who has covered the Middle East for many years. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

A Second Reagan Term: Moderating the Conservative Agenda

By David Gergen

WASHINGTON—As high in the saddle as he rides today, President Reagan is not immune to a fall. His pollster, Richard Wirthlin, can provide ample testimony that Mr. Reagan's growing political strength is closely tied to the improving economy. It is tempting to forget that only a year ago Mr. Reagan was down in the mid-40s in approval.

In every administration, intellectual capital is depleted in the early years. To bring an infusion of new energy and ideas into a second term, the president would be well served if he assembled a series of policy councils built on outside talent and working closely with insiders. These councils, similar to groups that served Mr. Reagan in 1980, could help get him off to a quick start in 1985.

Some of the hard-core conservatives supporting Mr. Reagan have made no secret of what they would like in a second term. They want to shrink basic domestic programs even further so that responsibilities they believe should never have come to Washington—education and welfare, for example—can be returned in toto to the states.

They are willing to support tax simplification, but only if there is no increase in the tax burden. They reject tax increases disguised as tax reforms. They want to continue full throttle on a military buildup. And they would like to see Mr. Reagan concentrate on enactment of the social agenda—anti-abortion laws, school prayer, tuition tax credits, anti-crime measures—and, on stern resistance to Soviet expansionism.

By 1988, they hope, there will be enough bona fide conservatives on the Supreme Court to carry out the social agenda, and the Russians will be headed for the ash bin of history. It is only natural that the hard-core conservatives feel this way. Some of them worked hard to put Mr. Reagan in the White House, and he is their best vehicle for major social change.

But is this the agenda that really best serves Ronald Reagan, most comradely of the country? If the Reagan legacy is to be positive and the "Reagan revolution" is to last, his team may want to consider a somewhat different course.

The economy. The fulfillment of all Mr. Reagan's dreams will depend on continued economic growth. The Reagan team has as much of an interest in reaching a compromise on the deficits as do Senators Robert Dole of Kansas, Howard Baker of

Tennessee, Peter Domenici of New Mexico and other Republican stalwarts looking toward the future.

All but those in the first few of the supply-side church now recognize that even with new spending cuts in 1985, the deficit gap will not be narrowed significantly. So a hard choice looms: The administration in the second term must either raise taxes and stretch out defense increases or face an end to recovery.

The social agenda. Unfortunately, great chunks of the electorate are now alienated from this administration, and their bitterness is growing. The president has taken a number of steps to improve the lives of women, but there is an issue of enormous opportunity still waiting: equal pay. It is disgraceful that women today continue to face so much discrimination in the workplace. The administration should work on finding out why women's pay is still only six-tenths of men's.

There are similar opportunities for the administration to reach out to blacks. Early in the administration, the president told a press conference that he was against quotas but favored affirmative action. In the ensuing months too many observers have come to believe that they are the same thing and that Mr. Reagan is against both. The administration could take a major step forward if it defined once and for all what it means by affirmative action and then moved aggressively to give it new life.

Foreign policy. The central thrust of the administration's approach to the world these past three years has been correct: Correct the imbalance of power with the Soviet Union so that the United States will once again achieve a "margin of safety." Other issues such as Central America and Lebanon have intruded, but that one has been fundamental.

Apparently, most of his advisers and the president himself now believe that the basic goal has been achieved. They were willing to accept some risks along the way—they knew, for example, that the Russians would storm and shout—but they sincerely

think that the United States is at last safer and more secure.

So what comes next? What will be the central thrust of a second term? One good answer would be to urge upon the president a single thought: Turn your creative energies to building a different, closer relationship with Moscow, one that remains realistic but also allays tensions and brings real progress on arms control.

Mr. Reagan has a golden opportunity in a second term. No one else has the trust of the country to deal head-to-head with the Russians. Just as Richard Nixon, not Hubert Humphrey, could go to China, so Ronald Reagan, more than Walter Mondale, has a chance to negotiate overseas with the Russians and make it stick back home. Mr. Carter couldn't do it. Mr. Reagan can.

To take advantage of this opportunity, however, the administration must do far more than moderate its rhetoric. It must undertake a searching examination of its whole arm control team and its thinking. Can more heavyweight strategic thinkers

be found to come into the administration in a second term? Can a top-flight Soviet specialist be found to serve as a special consultant to the secretary of state or the president, one who has large influence? If the United States can have special diplomats for the Middle East and Central America, after all, why not one for Soviet-American relations?

What would Mr. Reagan steer in a second term? His own instincts, I believe, will tug him toward the center—toward continued economic growth, a broadly based party and a more constructive relationship with the Russians. Forces of history will pull him in the same direction. But many critics of left and right foresee a very different future. One thing is clear: If Reagan is Reagan, he will continue to surprise us all.

This is the second of two articles. The writer stepped down last month as President Reagan's director of communications and is now a fellow at the Institute of Politics at Harvard and the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

An Early Judgment of a Reagan Supreme Court

By Floyd Abrams

NEW YORK—Appointments to the U.S. Supreme Court in the next presidential term should be a central issue in the election.

The ages of justices now sitting make today's court the second oldest—yonger only than the one that greeted Franklin Roosevelt as he started his second term. What is most often recalled about that court is its consistent rejection of early New Deal social and economic legislation as unconstitutional. Revisions and deaths gave Mr. Roosevelt the opportunity to appoint five new justices in his second term and three in his third.

By the end of a second Reagan term, five justices will be over 80. The issue causes some discomfort. If the Supreme Court truly is a court of law, why should it make such a difference who sits on it?

What the court does, as Justice Felix Frankfurter said, is to "breathe life, feeble or strong, into the inert pages of the Constitution and of statute books." It does matter who does the breathing.

Consider the court term that ended

in 1983. Twenty-one percent of the opinions were by 5-4 votes. In one, the court held that Congress had not acted unconstitutionally in barring state and local governments from discriminating against their employees on the basis of age. In another, the court ruled that an individual who had committed a series of petty and nonviolent crimes could not constitutionally be given a life sentence with no possibility of parole.

In a series of cases, Reagan administration efforts to further its social agenda were rejected. The court, over administration objections, reaffirmed by a 5-3 vote women's constitutional right to abortion. By 8-1, the court rejected the administration argument that racially discriminatory private schools could not be deprived of tax-exempt status.

The possibility of new Reagan appointments joining Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is significant. For so much of what seems to matter most to Mr. Reagan is utterly inconsistent with long-settled constitutional law.

A president who believes that The New York Times's publication of the Pentagon Papers was no different from "receiving stolen property and selling it for profit" is likely to seek out judges who share values antagonistic to established First Amendment law.

A president who believes that the constitutional right to choose to have an abortion, or not to attend a public school that imposes a state prayer, is no right at all, seems sure to seek judges who share his views. A president who routinely denounces the American Civil Liberties Union (and whose nominee for attorney general, Edwin Meese III, has characterized the ACLU as a "criminals' lobby") can hardly be expected to try to select a court that respects the Bill of Rights as it has been interpreted.

What is striking about a possible Reagan court is not its likely conservative cast but its potentially radical one in discarding long-settled constitutional doctrine.

It is true that presidents have been

wrong in predicting the judicial conduct of their appointees. Dwight D. Eisenhower said his choice of Earl Warren as chief justice was his worst presidential decision. Theodore Roosevelt, angered at a dissenting opinion by his appointee Oliver Wendell Holmes, complained that "I could carve out of a banana a judge with more backbone than that."

But if it is difficult for a president to choose justices with any serenity about their later judicial conduct, it is not impossible. William Howard Taft, who appointed five justices during his one term in office, was, as professor Philip B. Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School observed, "completely successful in securing only justices who would conform to his own attitudes."

To a considerable extent, the coming election will be a referendum on the Constitution. It should be.

The writer, a lawyer who has frequently represented The New York Times, has often argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. He contributed this article to The Times.

Making the 'True State' Of Human Rights Known

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—"My proposal is surely the mildest possible," Kierkegaard wrote in his "Journals." "It is so weak: My proposal is that at least we should make the true state of affairs known."

Freedom House, with its just-published "Comparative Survey of Freedom," does no more than this. It issues an annual report that attempts to grade the political rights and civil liberties of the world's countries, and then to place the countries in three groups: free, partly free and not free.

It is a complex exercise, but it is the only comparative analysis of human rights we have. Yet curiosity is aroused when an organization dares say that Poland has more civil liberties than South Africa and that South Africa has more political rights than Cuba.

Those who doubt Freedom House's objectivity are numerous. "A capitalist, liberal-democratic undertaking like Freedom House is increasingly scorned as a tool for appraisal because of its ethnocentrism," wrote the educator-lawyer Richard Falk.

It is true that Freedom House, in other studies, has concluded that freedom is present only when full-blown socialism is absent. But it does not use the degree of capitalism as an indicator in this survey.

The report is ethnocentric to the extent that liberal-democratic rights have evolved out of Western civilization. But with so many Third World countries in Freedom House's top freedom category (19 of 45), with democracy firmly rooted in India, and with the trend toward democracy in Latin America, who can deny that these Western concepts have spread?

Another criticism is that Freedom House did not use a more standardized list of criteria—one that could be cross-tabulated by

computer. Raymond Gastil, the report's author, replies: "There are few criteria that could be quantified satisfactorily. There is always a large component of judgment, of discerning patterns."

Mr. Gastil's most controversial decision in this year's report was to move Poland and Yugoslavia from the "not free" category to "partly free." His reasons are these: Yugoslavia: The country is quite open to foreign media, the movement of people in and out of the country is relaxed, and democratization in industry is extended to the press, which even uses U.S. news services.

Poland: There is amazing vitality and wide distribution of the underground press, relatively independent religious publications exist, the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has been allowed relative freedom, and the Communist Party and Sejm, or parliament, have regained some lost powers.

And here are Mr. Gastil's thumbnail summaries of reasons for downgrading a small group of other countries: Bangladesh, "because of its continuing military government"; Guyana, because "government terror has become expected"; Honduras, because "increased military activity and U.S. involvement has been accompanied by the reassertion of the leadership role of the military"; the Philippines, "where increasing violence has led to an increasing lack of press freedom"; and Sri Lanka, a longstanding democracy, because "the incumbent party successfully banned the leader of the opposition from politics."

Making the true state of affairs known may not be as easy as Kierkegaard suggested. But Freedom House probably comes as near to it as can be done.

International Herald Tribune.

Muldoon's Pitch for a Bretton Woods-2

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—Last May at a meeting in Paris of finance ministers from the leading industrialized nations, President François Mitterrand touched off something of a sensation by calling for a new Bretton Woods-type conference.

Bretton Woods was the New Hampshire town where the major powers met in 1944 to establish the World Bank and International Monetary

"large and more equal players" that have arisen since 1944.

Mr. Muldoon warned that the overhang of developing country debt, recently estimated by the World Bank at \$810 billion, will not go away unless fundamental problems of trade and payments are solved.

"Rescheduling" debt really means little, he contended. For the most exposed banks in the United States, it is an exercise by which Mr. Muldoon argued, they are "in effect paying themselves their own profits." That is a reference to the convenient game evolved by bankers: They lend a borrower money to pay back interest, which technically keeps the loan on the books as a good one.

Mr. Muldoon credited Mr. Reagan with bringing down inflation and steering the U.S. economy toward recovery. But he stressed that it is not enough to generate global recovery.

Mr. Muldoon proposes a systematic process that would make substantial changes "in the structure of trade, payments, development efforts and exchange rates," on the theory that

the word "interdependence" is not an abstraction but a political reality.

In particular, he is worried about the growth of protectionism, which threatens the ability of Third World nations to get healthy enough to service their debts by increasing exports.

The first priority of a "second Bretton Woods," Mr. Muldoon said, would be to begin negotiating a reduction in trade barriers in those items of most importance to the Third World debtor countries. On the touchy exchange-rate question, he would seek more stability by better coordination of economic policies.

Prior to a second Bretton Woods conference, he said, preparatory work would be undertaken by a small group of experts. Their conference would try to set out a statement of principles, and would create a sort of world "Economic Security Council," whose findings would influence, but not bind, sovereign governments. Skeptics, of course, abound. But unless a global recovery quickly carries the world to new economic heights, the possibility of a new Bretton Woods conference will gain increasing credibility.

—The Washington Post

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The EC Nightmare

Regarding the editorial "Community in Collision" (Feb. 7):

If it has not been clear before, it certainly is now that the European Community is almost bankrupt. The Common Market, the dream of a handful of utopians, doesn't work.

The concept of Europe that is embodied in the EC charter is false. Europe is a geographic region extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains. The people who inhabit this area are not a homogeneous mass, to be formed into economic blocs, whether in the European Community or in the Soviet-led Comecon grouping; they are the inhabitants of nations and regions with distinct traits and traditions.

It is extravagantly foolish to try to replace the results of centuries of practical necessity by imposing quotas and subsidies, themselves determined by the productive capacities of other artificially defined economic blocs.

Apart from the dehumanizing effect of this kind of thinking, the so-called amounts of goods that are created are in themselves an indication of the system.

Burdened by bureaucracy and supported by a complicated and arbitrary system of incentives and restraints, the European Community is a grotesque invention, a nightmare Europe's back.

JACK MORSE
Grenoble

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Soviet Party Faults Official Economists

Dismissals Are Urged

Top Research Body

MOSCOW — The Communist Party accused the leading Soviet economic research institution Friday of serious shortcomings in its efforts to improve the economy, and it demanded that unproductive economists be dismissed.

The criticism of the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, in a statement from the Central Committee that was published in the front page of the party newspaper Pravda, seemed to bear the stamp of Konstantin U. Chernenko, the new party secretary.

Mr. Chernenko has long focused criticism on theoreticians, planners and researchers for failing to suggest practical solutions to Soviet economic sluggishness. Last June, he accused researchers of being "inflexible" and "scholastic."

In addition, Friday's criticism was laden with ideological phrases that are a hallmark of Mr. Chernenko's speeches and writings. And it is criticism of the institute's monthly journal, Voprosy Ekonomiki, or Problems of the Economy, recalled Mr. Chernenko's denunciation last year of specialized publications that he said are "frankly of little value."

The Central Committee document published Friday accused the institute of failures in organizing work, educating economists and helping other agencies to carry out economic programs.

It also said the institute had failed to introduce new equipment and technology into antiquated Soviet factories, and it told economists to "take part in carrying out economic experiments" started under Mr. Chernenko's late predecessor, Yuri V. Andropov.

"Serious shortcomings exist in the style and methods of organizing scientific activities," the committee document said. "Forces of scientists are distracted from investigating main problems in order to do a large number of small jobs."

The institute's "directors and party organization do not pay necessary attention in work with personnel," the committee added, criticizing their standards in hiring and promoting staff members.

It ordered the institute "to select politically mature" economists and "to get rid of persons who are fruitless from the point of view of the results of their scientific work."



ELEPHANT MASSACRE TRIAL — The International Court of Justice of the United Animal Nations, a defense organization for animals, conducting a symbolic trial in Geneva of African heads of state who are suspected of fostering the killing of elephants. The defendants, pictured from bottom left, are: Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi, André Kolingba of the Central African Republic, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania and Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan.

West Germany Hails Rise in Migration From East

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — The government welcomed Friday an extraordinary increase in the number of East German citizens allowed to emigrate to the West, citing their release as a "positive development" in relations between the two states.

Since last Sunday, more than 100 East Germans a day have been entering West Germany, apparently benefiting from the Communist government's desire to enhance its human rights image abroad and at the same time banish many dissidents and malcontents, Western diplomats and refugee officials said.

A Bonn government spokesman, Jürgen Sudhoff, said at a press conference that Chancellor Helmut Kohl "is pleased by anyone who wants to come to us and receives a visa." He said the chancellor considers the more lenient attitude toward exit visas to be "a contribution to the improvement in overall ties between the German states."

Heinz Dörr, the head of the Giessen refugee center near Frankfurt, where many of the emigrants are being lodged, said the sudden influx came as a surprise. He said the camp was having trouble finding temporary accommodations for the latest arrivals.

Mr. Dörr said in a telephone interview that the current spate of people leaving East Germany is five times the normal flow of those released by the East German government for the stated purpose of reuniting families.

He said some people arriving at the camp had applied for exit visas years ago, while others had done so only recently. A few were given two weeks' advance notice of their departure, but some "had been informed at their jobs that they would have to leave by the evening."

Mr. Dörr said the East Germans cited several reasons for their unexpected release, including the evident wish of the East German leadership to secure a new lease as large as 1 billion Deutsche marks (roughly \$400 million) to service the country's enormous debts. Last summer, Bonn underwrote a loan for that amount to ease the financial difficulties faced by Erich Honecker's government, but it linked any further assistance to human rights concessions.

Some migrants speculated that the government wanted to find a quick and simple solution to rising unemployment while also getting rid of those it believed were political troublemakers.

"There seems to be a grain of truth in all of these reasons," Mr. Dörr said.

Last month 18 East Germans won permission to travel to the West by seeking asylum at the U.S. Embassy and West German Mission in East Berlin. The Honecker government apparently wished to avoid any political embarrassment involved in a prolonged siege.

In recent weeks, the authorities have increased the number of security guards posted in front of foreign diplomatic offices and frequently checked identification papers of nearby pedestrians to discourage a rash of asylum seekers.

Western diplomats in Bonn and East Berlin said it is unclear whether the more relaxed trend in emigration reflects a permanent change in policy. For the moment, it seems to be part of the government's desire to foster good will in order to revive détente and reap the economic benefits of expanded trade and financial contacts with the West.

Since last September, when the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe set forth new terms to encourage the reunification of families, the East German government has allowed more distant relatives, and not simply parents and children or husbands and wives, to join families in the West.

A similar flood of East German migrants last occurred more than a decade ago when East Germany was granted membership as an independent state in the United Nations. From November 1972 to January 1973, more than 3,000 East Germans took advantage of a general amnesty declared by their government to emigrate to the West.

Kohl and Craxi See Truckers' Action As Showing Need for Closer EC Ties

BONN — The leaders of Italy and West Germany said Friday that the traffic blockages that had affected West European border crossings demonstrated the need for closer cooperation by European Community states, and they pledged to work for better integration.

"Current problems at the borders show how important unity is," Chancellor Helmut Kohl said at a joint news conference at the end of a visit to Bonn by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy. "We need a Europe without frontiers for people or goods," Mr. Kohl added.

"We are excellent partners in all senses, and everything runs smoothly when the roads are not blocked," Mr. Craxi said of relations between Bonn and Rome.

[The European Commission said Friday that the "frightfully slow" decision-making of member governments was responsible for the border disruptions. United Press International reported from Brussels.]

Besides the immediate problem of the border traffic, the two leaders also discussed wider community issues, including prospects for the summit talks in Brussels next month. They said they were convinced that a bloc limited to a common agricultural market had no future, but Mr. Kohl added that "it would be an illusion to think there could be greater political unity without agreement on economic issues."

"With the good will of all concerned, we have a very real chance of a good result at Brussels because we are unanimous that a repeat of Athens would be a catastrophe," the chancellor said, referring to a community summit in December that ended with virtually no progress on EC financial problems.

"We haven't been asleep all this time," Mr. Kohl said in a reference to the large number of high-level contacts that EC governments have made to prepare for the next summit.

Mr. Craxi said the budget issue, which involves the community's Common Agricultural Policy, was receiving too much attention, and he said he felt there were also problems in industry that required cooperation. "We believe new ideas and philosophies are required, that we must find new means of extending genuine cooperation in all areas," he added.

The two leaders, whose governments last year sanctioned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on their soil, agreed Friday on the need for a resumption of the suspended U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva and for an improvement in East-West relations.

"Both governments have common wishes and hopes... that 1984 will be a year of resumed dialogue and disarmament negotiations," Mr. Craxi said. "We do not believe that East and West must face each other like two unscalable walls."

On Friday night, Mr. Kohl met with President François Mitterrand of France in Paris to work out their differences before next month's summit. "Without a French-German accord, there cannot be a real community," Mr. Mitterrand said after their two-hour meeting. "But if it's a French-German accord that substitutes for a general accord, it isn't going to work."

French officials said the talks, over dinner at the Elysée Palace, primarily concerned EC farm subsidies. They said that the two leaders also would discuss the budget contribution of Britain, which objects that its share is too high, and the increase of the EC operating budget.



Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, left, and the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, at a news conference in Bonn on Friday following talks on Common Market issues.

Interior Department Weighs Leasing Oil and Gas Rights to Reagan's Ranch

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was told Friday that the Interior Department is considering leasing the government-owned oil and gas rights to his California ranch.

One of the Reagan administration's primary goals has been to encourage development of energy resources by leasing government-owned mineral rights. But in what was a surprise to White House and Interior officials in Washington, the department's Bureau of Land Management for the last five weeks has been processing an offer for the mineral rights under Mr. Reagan's mountaintop retreat.

Also surprised was the Sacramento father-and-son team that filed the application. They said they did not learn that the president's ranch was part of the tract they wanted to lease until a week ago.

The bureau's director, Robert F. Burford, said: "The White House has been informed of it and they said 'go ahead.' In this particular instance, the president considers himself to be a citizen and wants to be treated like any other citizen would be treated."

The lease, if approved in full by the bureau, would give private developers the right to drill exploratory wells on about 480 acres (190 hectares) of the president's private 688-acre ranch, which is 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Santa Barbara.

The government retained the mineral rights to millions of acres in the West when the property was first sold to settlers. Mr. Reagan purchased the ranch in 1973.

Yaacov Levinson, 52, Israeli Banker, Kills Self

TEL AVIV — Yaacov Levinson, 52, an Israeli banker and key financial figure in the nation's labor movement, has committed suicide.

Mr. Levinson shot himself Thursday at his home in suburban Ramat Gan a few hours after the police found a note set up a team to examine transactions in Bank Hapoalim between 1975 and 1981, when he served as chairman of both the bank and Ampal American Israel Corp., a New York subsidiary.

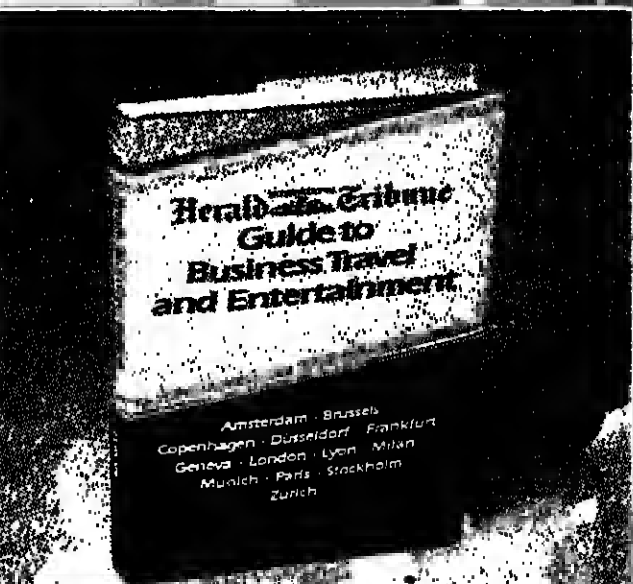
The Israeli press said the banker and his friends had profited from the sale of bank assets to Ampal at book value, which was lower than their real worth. Mr. Levinson said everything he had done was in the interests of the bank.

A native of Tel Aviv, Mr. Levinson rose in the labor movement's economic establishment. He earned a reputation as a financial wizard when Bank Hapoalim, under his leadership, became a major banking institution.

Leader of Big Band
NEW YORK (NYT) — Claude Hopkins, 80, a pianist who led one of the most popular big bands to come out of Harlem in the 1930s, died last Sunday. He had been in a nursing home.

Mr. Hopkins, who was born in Alexandria, Virginia, graduated from Howard University in Washington, where his parents were on the faculty, and came to New York as a member of Wilbur Sweatman's band in 1924. The following year he went to Europe as musical director for Osiphe Baker.

After he returned to the United States, he took over a band in 1930 led by Charlie Skelton at the Cocoanut Grove in Harlem. Over the next six years, while playing at the Savoy Ballroom, Roseland and the



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ARTS / LEISURE

Gauguin Monotype Fetches Record Price at Paris Auction

PARIS—Major discoveries are still to be made in that most heavily researched of all fields, Impressionism. And masterpieces can still be obtained at prices which, high as they may seem by ordinary standards, do not always run into several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

SOURIN MELIKIAN

Wednesday at Drouot by Jean-Louis Picaud, with the assistance of the expert Denise Rousseau. The discovery is that of a landscape by Gauguin executed in a printing technique known as monotype because it allows only one impression. It has the same appearance as a drawing done in pastel colors with light fresh hues — salmon white for the sky, bluish greens with touches of yellow for a clump of leafy trees perched on a promontory, almond green, pale yellow, saffron for the broad expanse of water in the middle. In the foreground, the mauve outlines of a rocky patch of ground with some pink are a leftover of the Pont-Aven period when Gauguin saw everything through the cold colors of Brittany.

A few bright blobs of red, the silhouette of an ochre-colored palm

tree on the horizon and some women with long loose hair identify the landscape beyond doubt as a Tahitian lagoon.

There is no question about authenticity. Gauguin's monogram, PGO, is traced in mauveish lettering in the bottom corner left. The draftsmanship is unmistakable, and the paper is known from other monotypes.

Not only is this monotype unrecorded, but the very style it represents is a discovery. In a monograph on "Paul Gauguin Monotypes" published on the occasion of the exhibition held at the Philadelphia Museum of Art in 1973, Richard S. Field does not mention a single landscape. Moreover, the rich color nuances are unmatched in the other monotypes. They are still close to the Pont-Aven palette, suggesting that the monotypes may have been done during or shortly after his first stay in Tahiti in 1893. It is likely to be one of his earliest experiments with the monotype technique, possibly the earliest. Field thought the first monotype had been executed about 1895.

It is typical of the French system of cataloging, which still resorts to the terse style prevalent a quarter of a century ago, that almost none of the information above was printed in the sale catalog. The entry simply reads: "Gauguin (P.). A Tahitian riverside landscape with five

figures. Polychrome monotype. Composition: 19 by 24.4 (centimeters). Paper sheet: 21.4 by 24.4. Very fine impression pasted on board. Small stains in the sky. Signed with initials. Framed (Estimated price) 300,000 francs (about \$36,500)." Gauguin's sensational monotype is given the same number of words as "Huet (P.)" — read Paul Huet, active in the late 18th and early 19th century — with a print estimated to fetch 1,500 francs and eventually knocked down at 3,500 francs.

Would the price for the Gauguin have risen higher in London than the 620,000 francs at which it was knocked down? Christie's or Sotheby's would have given it a full catalog page, if not two. There would have been advance notices and press releases. Where most prints are concerned this would not make a shred of a difference, because they are sought after by highly specialized, knowledgeable buyers. But that leaves out the rest of the art-buying public.

With a name such as Gauguin's, a colored monotype as modern-looking and as instantly appealing as the landscape, and the sensational element introduced by the discovery, there was a chance of getting outsiders and institutions interested, of stimulating competition and of hitting the price up to the 820,000 francs that the monotype is worth in my view. Com-

pared with the prices that Gauguin monotypes were fetching in the past, 620,000 francs is a huge price and establishes the current world record in a category rarely seen at the auction. A "Crouching Tahitian Woman" in black and brown was sold at \$3,000 at Sotheby's in 1960 and brought £17,000 when it came up, again at Sotheby's, in 1977. Compared with that amount, 620,000 francs, a world record for a Gauguin monotype, is a lot.

But measured by the price level to which top category paintings by great Impressionists have now risen, 620,000 francs seems on the contrary a small sum. Gauguin is now one of three or four of the most sought-after masters of the late 19th century. The Paris-based U.S. dealer Harry Lunn who bid for it can be said to have made a brilliant buy.

In contrast to the Gauguin, another highly important lot in the sale soared to the highest conceivable price. This is a lithograph done in 1818 by the French Romantic painter Théodore Géricault, which shows a black man and a white man boxing.

The impression sold Wednesday

has the wide margins required to satisfy demanding collectors and just the right balance between black and white in the chiaroscuro effect that enhances the dramatic posture of the fighters. There is an anticipation of the much later Expressionist mood in Géricault's cleverness at conveying the crude violence about to be unleashed. It would appeal to the Japanese taste and it is not altogether surprising that it should have been knocked down to Tsuji, a leading Japanese dealer, for the record price of 340,000 francs.

Not all the great 19th-century prints rise to such heights, however. Corot was probably the greatest French 19th-century landscapist before Impressionism. His engraved oeuvre, almost unknown outside academic or collecting circles, is on a par with his paintings and said by some to surpass it. A study of trees with light appearing in the distance, titled "Environ de Rome," is one of the best etchings from Corot's Roman period, done in 1866. A perfect impression in the second state with untrimmed margins — the ideal condition in the collector's eyes — brought a mere 6,800 francs, paid by Pierre Michel.

one of the leading Paris dealers on the Quai Saint-Michel.

The masterpiece in the sale was probably an *autographie*. This technique is basically the same as that of lithographs, but instead of being pressed on a stone plate, the printed sheet of paper is pressed on another sheet of paper. One of these, "Le repos des philosophes," shows small dim figures standing under big trees. There is an atmosphere of mystery about it, made more subtle by the brown shades in which the impression in the second state has been executed. At 26,000 francs, it made 500 times more than what it might have fetched in 1957 when Maurice Rheims conducted the most marvelous sale of Corot prints ever seen since World War II. But for a great piece by a famous master, it is still not a great deal as the market stands today.

Portrait Fetches \$1 Million

A portrait of Mrs. Thomas Gage painted in 1771 by the American artist John Singleton Copley was sold by tender Friday for a price in excess of \$1 million (about \$1.46 million). The painting was sold to the New York dealers Hirsch and Adler by the London art dealers Thomas Agnew and Sons.



Bonnard self-portrait painted in 1930.

Bonnard's Joyous Use Of Brilliant Coloring

By Michael Gibson

PARIS—Pierre Bonnard (1867-1947), one of the most individualistic painters of the 20th century, did not seem to fit into the categories of modernity that, in the public eye, tend to determine what is aesthetically right or wrong. The mainstream of modern art appeared to pass him by, even though Matisse, visiting the Phillips Collection in 1920, confided that "he is the best (le plus fort) of us all."

Consequently, it may come as a surprise to some that he should now be honored with an exhibition in that very temple of modernity, the Pompidou Center.

Bonnard tended to mind his own business, which was painting in a period when people were beginning to doubt whether there was any justification for such an activity. Surrealism was in its heyday, an art form dedicated to a mystico-political goal; configurative art was also asserting itself as a doctrine and, in the view of many, art no longer had any business painting a subject from the visible world.

Picasso was working his way through art history, breaking its sinews and imposing these martyred forms through sheer authority, and Matisse was becoming one of the most influential figures of the period by paying more attention to the two-dimensional surface of the canvas than to the depth of the world his paintings appeared to evoke.

Bonnard's position was not so far removed from that of Matisse. "The point is not to paint the world," he declared, "but to make painting itself come alive." And this is indeed what he did. But no such statement can be taken on face value. For once "painting" has "come alive" on Bonnard's canvas, it clearly does refer us back to the world — to a certain world that more than stands before us as an independent fact but which glows with a man's experience.

Bonnard's true language is color — a color so vivid, so intense, so saturated that one is reminded of Aldous Huxley's account of what he experienced after taking peyote. Color is never easy to discuss, because it belongs to the domain of pure sensual experience. We are frustrated by the realization that no adequate vocabulary really exists, in part because color itself is dependent on light conditions that are in constant flux.

This is of course one of the haunting aspects of art — of a certain kind of art to which Bonnard's work belongs — because it creates an unchanging moment without distorting it of its feeling of transient reality. Bonnard's colors are not "real," but, set side by side with other color on canvas, they appear more accurate, more evocative of something we recognize even though we were not there when it happened, than would the hues and values of a color photograph.

In a sense one might say that Bonnard does not paint landscapes but the experience of the landscape, not moments, but the experience of a moment. There is a constant ecstatic awareness of the most seemingly ordinary situation that raises it to an exceptional peak of intensity. This is true of "Salle à manger à la campagne" (1913) on loan from the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, of "Le Jardin" (1937) from the Petit Palais, or any other of the 60 or so paintings on view (chosen from a production of some 1,500), and the intensity is always rendered by the absolutely idiosyncratic way in which Bonnard uses color.

For one thing, he has entirely discarded the centuries-old tradi-

tion of painting a landscape with a horizon line. A window frame between two sun-drenched panes of glass may well be stark white, the darkness of the contrast being merely indicated by some touches of black on the woodwork beneath. And it is precisely such obvious departures from observable fact that cause these paintings to produce the "shock of recognition."

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Remarque Diaries Given by Widow To University

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The diaries of Erich Maria Remarque, 122 composition books totaling more than 1,000 pages, have been donated to New York University by his widow, Jeanette Goddard Remarque.

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The other diaries cover 1935-1954 and 1964-1965.

Essen Show Traces Plastic Objects

By David Galloway

International Herald Tribune

ESSEN, West Germany — The innovative zeal of the 19th century set the alchemist's kitchen bubbling and reeking in a search for new industrial materials. Dense stews of rubber and wood pulp were served up, accompanied by loaves of hair, yeast, peanuts and resin. The breakthrough came in 1860, when a British chemist named Alexander Parkes concocted a mixture of gelatin and cotton fiber that he christened "Parkesine." The age of plastics — whose history is recounted in a virtuoso exhibition at Essen's Folkwang Museum — had begun.

Refined and patented a few years later as Celluloid, Parkes' natural compound was intended to provide low-cost substitutes for such rare substances as amber, ivory, tortoiseshell and horn. Thanks to the rage for billiards, a premium had been placed on the development of a firm but resilient replacement for ivory. The prototypes tended to decompose rapidly, however.

The ultimate clue to the chemical riddle came from the armaments industry, which sought a smokeless gunpowder. The same research that produced the highly explosive nitrocellulose from cotton fibers pointed the way to mass production of collars, corset stays, combs and piano keys.

Within two decades the plastics family had scores of offspring, such as Glorite and Galalite, Alkalite, Ebonite, Falalite, Erenoid and Ameroid. All were derived from a combination of animal or vegetable proteins, coagulated with formaldehyde, to produce a translucent material that could be worked into a passable imitation of costlier substances. Above all, it could be molded. Hence, though entirely organic, it was "plastic," and the word quickly assumed connotations of sham and imposture.

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Covered box in orange Ebonite, made in 1925.

Attempts to utilize the unique properties of celluloid, to create forms that would be impossible in any other substance, were unknown. It was far simpler to stamp out crucifixes and picture frames, seaside souvenirs and letter openers.

Meanwhile, new and even more durable by-products were emerging, this time from a search for electrical insulation — dark, somber bouillottes for motors and switches. Unlike earlier plastics, these had to be anti-static and heat resistant. The first clues to electrify their streets came, almost by default, the leading manufacturers of the new plastics: Chicago, New York, London, Berlin, Brussels.

Fifty years after celluloid was patented, the first totally synthetic plastic appeared on the market. It was the discovery of a Belgian named Leo Bakeland, who also developed a new thermoplastic for forming "Bakelite."

The synthetics proved even more versatile than their ancestors. They could be poured, foamed, sprayed, spun, drilled and sawed, and tinted in every shade of the rainbow. But they could not redeem the shame.

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taboo. Yet they opened new worlds for the designer. In the 1920s came the first tentative explorations — radios shaped like skyscrapers, juicers looking like space helmets, toasters resembling temples.

Plastics lent themselves well to the craze for streamlining, and a few pioneer designers dared to explore the material on its own terms. Imitations of jet and mother-of-pearl still abounded, but the occasional artifact emerged that was virtually inconceivable in any other material. Often these were relatively common household objects — a vacuum flask with the handle molded directly into the body, for example.

The brief and belated golden age of plastics was ushered in by the zigzags and lightning bolts of Art Deco. A dime-store offspring of this craze caught the eye of an Essen architect and collector, Hans Ulrich Kölsch, in 1972. He bought a pastel powderbox, with a Chrysler Building profile, at a local flea market — dreading his wife's response. She, after all, was an avid collector of Empire porcelain. But Ursula Kölsch surprised him: "Are there more like this?" she asked.

From that moment, the Kölsches, from whose collection comes the current exhibition, were passionately committed to the industrial black sheep. They sifted flea markets and junk shops throughout West Germany, attended hundreds of house sales and church bazaars, and finally pushed into the Netherlands, Belgium and France. "On Saturdays we got up at 4 A.M.," Kölsch recalls, "and were never home again before midnight on Sunday."

In London they found a baby-blue picnic set, once standard equipment for a Rolls-Royce. From the United States came a full-bodied, rainbow-hued jukebox, originally marketed as "The Mother of Plastic."

The collection grew to almost 2,000 items, from manicure sets to field telephones, bathtub ducks to portable phonographs. Each piece was sorted and catalogued, but the information gaps remained immense. Kölsch was repeatedly astonished to discover how much industrial history had disappeared without a trace — and how many patents and processes had been abandoned for no perceivable reason. One of the cheapest, most durable plastics, for instance, was produced from milk. Because of its high protein content, Lactolite was also unusually colorfast.

The technical expertise, like the Kölsches have acquired, like their feeding for industrial archaeology, is secondary, they say, to the aesthetic pleasure they get from individual items — above all, the extravaganzas of Art Deco. Here, they insist, design was liberated for the first time from any homage to the natural world.

For the exhibition at the Folkwang Museum, the Kölsches selected 500 items that trace the history of plastic from 1860 to 1960. The dates are not merely symmetrical. "After 1960," Kölsch said, "the designer virtually disappeared from the scene again. Oil cartels call the tune now." Pop Art whimsies thus remain undocumented. This is, the collectors believe, the first definitive show of its kind. Zurich's Museum of Design will take over the exhibition during the summer, and then it will move to Hamburg's Arts and Crafts Museum. Munich and Paris are on the waiting list.

"Plastic Objects, 1860-1960" is at Essen's Folkwang Museum through April 1, Tuesday through Sunday, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; it will be at the Museum of Design in Zurich, June 7 through Aug. 26.

Catalonia Planning An Homage to Orwell

The Associated Press
BARCELONA — Catalonia is planning an homage to Orwell. The Barcelona provincial government announced that it is preparing an exhibition on George Orwell, the English writer whose "Homage to Catalonia," published in 1938, recounted his experiences

one of the leading Paris dealers on the Quai Saint-Michel.

The masterpiece in the sale was probably an *autographie*. This technique is basically the same as that of lithographs, but instead of being pressed on a stone plate, the printed sheet of paper is pressed on another sheet of paper. One of these, "Le repos des philosophes," shows small dim figures standing under big trees. There is an atmosphere of mystery about it, made more subtle by the brown shades in which the impression in the second state has been executed. At 26,000 francs, it made 500 times more than what it might have fetched in 1957 when Maurice Rheims conducted the most marvelous sale of Corot prints ever seen since World War II. But for a great piece by a famous master, it is still not a great deal as the market stands today.

A portrait of Mrs. Thomas Gage painted in 1771 by the American artist John Singleton Copley was sold by tender Friday for a price in excess of \$1 million (about \$1.46 million). The painting was sold to the New York dealers Hirsch and Adler by the London art dealers Thomas Agnew and Sons.

PARIS—Pierre Bonnard (1867-1947), one of the most individualistic painters of the 20th century, did not seem to fit into the categories of modernity that, in the public eye, tend to determine what is aesthetically right or wrong. The mainstream of modern art appeared to pass him by, even though Matisse, visiting the Phillips Collection in 1920, confided that "he is the best (le plus fort) of us all."

Consequently, it may come as a surprise to some that he should now be honored with an exhibition in that very temple of modernity, the Pompidou Center.

Bonnard tended to mind his own business, which was painting in a period when people were beginning to doubt whether there was any justification for such an activity. Surrealism was in its heyday, an art form dedicated to a mystico-political goal; configurative art was also asserting itself as a doctrine and, in the view of many, art no longer had any business painting a subject from the visible world.

Picasso was working his way through art history, breaking its sinews and imposing these martyred forms through sheer authority, and Matisse was becoming one of the most influential figures of the period by paying more attention to the two-dimensional surface of the canvas than to the depth of the world his paintings appeared to evoke.

Bonnard's position was not so far removed from that of Matisse. "The point is not to paint the world," he declared, "but to make painting itself come alive." And this is indeed what he did. But no such statement can be taken on face value. For once "painting" has "come alive" on Bonnard's canvas, it clearly does refer us back to the world — to a certain world that more than stands before us as an independent fact but which glows with a man's experience.

Bonnard's true language is color — a color so vivid, so intense, so saturated that one is reminded of Aldous Huxley's account of what he experienced after taking peyote. Color is never easy to discuss, because it belongs to the domain of pure sensual experience. We are frustrated by the realization that no adequate vocabulary really exists, in part because color itself is dependent on light conditions that are in constant flux.

This is of course one of the haunting aspects of art — of a certain kind of art to which Bonnard's work belongs — because it creates an unchanging moment without distorting it of its feeling of transient reality. Bonnard's colors are not "real," but, set side by side with other color on canvas, they appear more accurate, more evocative of something we recognize even though we were not there when it happened, than would the hues and values of a color photograph.

In a sense one might say that Bonnard does not paint landscapes but the experience of the landscape, not moments, but the experience of a moment. There is a constant ecstatic awareness of the most seemingly ordinary situation that raises it to an exceptional peak of intensity. This is true of "Salle à manger à la campagne" (1913) on loan from the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, of "Le Jardin" (1937) from the Petit Palais, or any other of the 60 or so paintings on view (chosen from a production of some 1,500), and the intensity is always rendered by the absolutely idiosyncratic way in which Bonnard uses color.

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tion of painting a landscape with a horizon line. A window frame between two sun-drenched panes of glass may well be stark white, the darkness of the contrast being merely indicated by some touches of black on the woodwork beneath. And it is precisely such obvious departures from observable fact that cause these paintings to produce the "shock of recognition."

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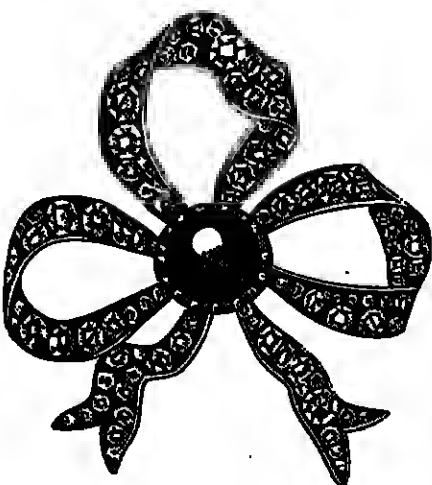
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207.40	203.35	207.34	+4.81

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Delaware	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80																				

All classes (1st - 6th class) 72. Lottery, beginning April 8, 1984 to September 28, 1984

Please fill in number of tickets you want to order.

	DM	or	US\$*	or	S*
1/1 ticket	741.00	●	269.45	●	190.00
1/2 ticket	381.00	●	138.55	●	97.70
1/4 ticket	201.00	●	73.10	●	51.55

* US\$ prices and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange.
Prices are for all 6 classes including air mail postage and winning list after each class. No additional charges. Rate of exchange: Jan. 1984

Please write in German ☐ English ☐ Please print in clear letters.

72/53 Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐

First Name

Last Name

Street

P. O. Box

City

Country

VALID ONLY WHERE LEGAL

**Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1996 THE SUNSET

15%		76% 57	UnTech	3.48	9.2	8	25P	89%	89%	59	-10	YTD	
				2.68	4.3	8	21P	81%	89%	81%	+2%	Z= sales In full	

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased by 100 million. The number of illiterate people in the world is now 1 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is now 1 billion.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

[illegible]

ACROSS

1 Behind, at sea
6 Drool
12 Foolhardy
17 Book size
18 Makes effervescent
20 Overly optimistic
23 Grain grinders?
25 Cleaves
26 Driven in a group
27 Roofer or critic
28 Copy, for short
30 Some are fine
31 Actress MacGraw
34 Underwater "wolf pack"
38 Botanist Gray
39 Denials
40 Shavers?
44 Clear
45 Goldsmith's "of Wakefield"
47 Be noncommittal on an issue

DOWN

1 Hound or shawl
2 Dance or jacket
3 Puts on guard
4 Exercises serendipity
5 Style
6 Jacinto
7 Emulated
8 Word with length
9 Ski resort
10 Cartoonist Hulme
11 "oculi (muscle of the eye)"
12 Bandeau, for short

ACROSS

49 Passionate
52 Father of Andromache
55 Hall and musical duo
56 Nones?
60 "Up and —"
63 Fitting
64 Hit sign
65 Pretentious art or writing
68 Change the décor
69 Bird of prey
70 Home of maroon-and-white
71 Leopards
74 Converts chips
76 Equivocal
77 Abbrev. on maps
79 Safari participant
81 A Dadaism founder
82 "Some meat and comma eat"
93 — Jahan

DOWN

13 Gat
14 Volcanic emission
15 Calls, in poker
16 Ralls' kin?
19 Arabian country
21 Thistlelike plant
22 Patrimony
24 Antarctic cape
28 Male gypsies
32 Bulgarian coin
33 "I wander'd till —": M. Arnold
35 Oakland, for one

ACROSS

84 Cold spells?
89 Knobs
93 Vito Farinola
94 Cocktail garnishes
95 Pyrenees dweller
98 Intertwines
101 Fall mo.
102 Fox hunts?
105 Trim
108 Wayne Gretzky's million
109 Wooden mallet
110 Workshop, for short
111 A Delano
112 Baitque et al.
114 Bad-tempered person
118 Jason Robards role
120 Weaken
124 Stags?
127 Legendary
128 Bluish gray, as a fur
129 Scorch
130 Bard's preposition
131 Pressed
132 In pursuit of

DOWN

36 Japanese monastery
37 Trellis item
41 Served perfectly
42 Archibald of the Bucks
43 Negus, e.g.
45 Part of TNT
46 Nobelst in Literature: 1948
48 Treasured
49 Summers
50 Quart, to a gallon
51 Chessmen?
53 Chemical suffix
54 Naldi of the silents

DOWN

57 Damascene, e.g.
58 Lie detector on Pinocchio
59 Draft agency
61 Statesman
62 Louvre display
66 Niger neighbor
67 Münster feature
71 Bit
72 Mouthward
73 Shade of green
75 Genetic mutation

DOWN

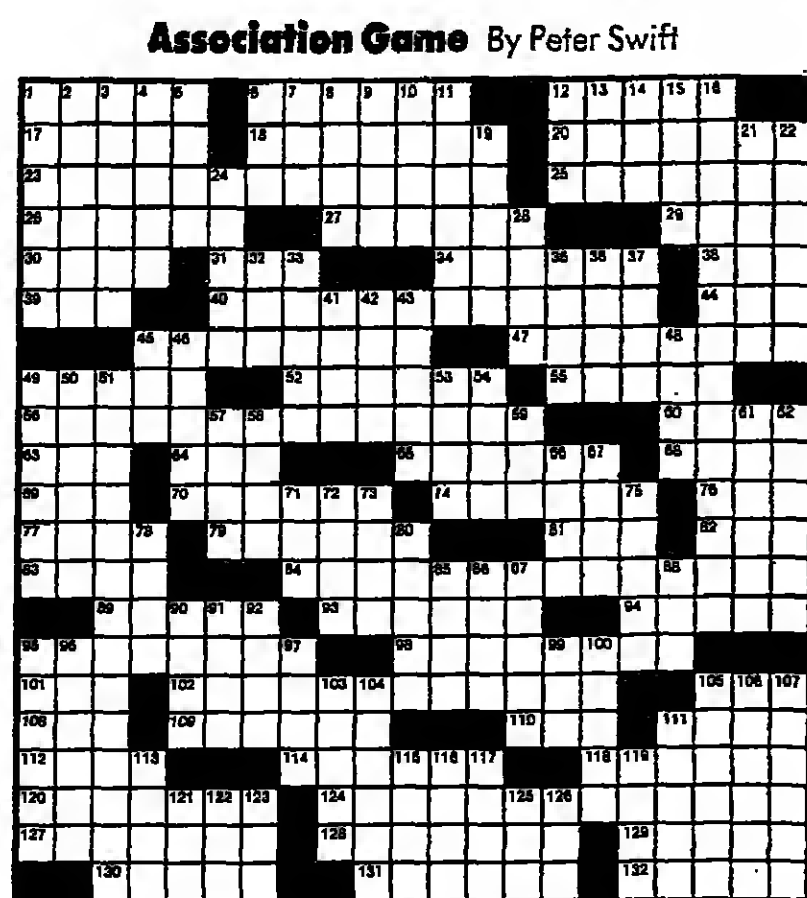
78 "Out, damned Spot!"
80 Encrusted, in a way
83 Therefore, in Dijon
86 Flowerlike: Comb. form
87 Staircase
88 Twice
89 Fragment
91 A Gardner
92 Advantage
95 Hostility
96 Harmful

DOWN

97 "En Enda —": Ingrid Bergman film: 1938
99 Marsh elder
100 Important
103 "His word burned like —": Ecclesi.
104 Perfumery oil
105 Threnody
106 Princely European house
107 Armored, German style

DOWN

111 Letter stroke
113 Wizen
115 Autocrat
116 Concerning
117 Give profusely
119 — Nostra
121 Inlet
122 J. Herriot, for one
123 Old English letter
125 Lisbon-to-London dir.
126 Pop



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BOOKS

AFTERMATH:

Return from the Killing Zone
By Frederick Downs. 222 pp. \$12.95.
Norton, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THIS book, the reading of which is equally large measures painful and rewarding, is the second Frederick Downs has written about Vietnam. The first, "The Killing Zone," was what he calls "a soldier's-eye view of the infantry war." "Aftermath," he writes, "describes a different kind of conflict — what a wounded soldier must endure while he travels the long road home." In each book the soldier is Downs; what we are dealing with is autobiography of a singularly powerful and disturbing nature.

Downs was wounded — though "wounded" hardly seems sufficient to describe what happened to him — in January 1968 at An Cuong, a village about six miles north of My Lai. He was a second lieutenant assigned to the 1st Platoon of Delta Company, 3rd Brigade, 4th Division, U.S. Army, was considered himself a "good soldier," who was "conscientious and hard-working" and had determined that "soldiering would be my life's work." Then he accidentally stepped on a "Bouncing Betty," an especially nasty variety of land mine. It ripped off his left arm, reduced his right arm to a bloody mess of muscle and bone, lacerated both his hips:

"I was 23 years old. I had grown up on an Indiana farm and had gone to high school in Marshall, Illinois, a small farming community. All of the life I knew required two hands and a complete body. The only cripples I could remember were beggars, sad old men who worked at menial jobs, or schoolmates on crutches or strapped into braces because they had contracted polio before the vaccine was invented."

Those thoughts came to him as he lay on a cot in the intensive care ward of the 2nd Surgical Hospital in Chu Lai, a unit similar to the one familiar to viewers of "M*A*S*H." It was the first of five hospitals he would inhabit in the half-year ahead, and in all but one of them he was treated very well; that was at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, where two Philippine doctors who were "merely curious about my wound from a purely physical standpoint" abused his right arm so cruelly that he was left "bloody, exhausted, much nearer death."

Otherwise the care he received was both professional and solicitous. His physical condition was desperate and his mental condition not much better. He became dependent on the morphine given to ease his excruciating pain and drifted away from reality into narcotic dreams. At times he succumbed to self-pity, at others he came perilously close to resigning himself to death and then, he believes, to inviting it: "Whether I became a derelict or not

would depend on me, I had a choice. Either I went through life feeling sorry for myself and generally making myself and everyone around me miserable or I overcame this disaster by being positive."

He chose the second course, and in so doing he added the vital element of will to the professional skills of those who were ministering to him. Day by day, bit by bit, he moved away from the edge of death and onto the path toward renewed health. His right arm, which at first reminded him of the plastic illustrations in his high-school biology textbook, was restored through skin transplants. The lacerations in his hips healed. Physical therapists helped stretch his hand out of the crumpled position it had assumed. He quickly learned to use his artificial arm and his hook.

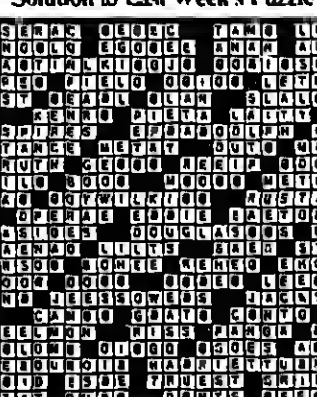
But even as his recovery continued, he had to face the task of returning to a normal life in society. His occupational-therapy classes helped build "our confidence in relearning how to get our basic motor skills back," and eventually he was able to prepare himself for a professional life by resuming his education at the University of Denver. But his progress was threatened when his wife, whom he does not seem to have known really well, began seeing her first husband again and ultimately decided to return to him. This meant that Downs's young daughter would never be a significant part of his daily life.

Yet he did not quit. He thrived on the camaraderie of the wounded, on the boozing craziness with which they howled away their anguish and anger, on the challenges his new situation presented to him. He fell in love with another woman, and married her. He also found work, eventually becoming director of the Prosthetic and Sensory Aids Service of the Veterans Administration; further, he has recently been given the third annual GEICO Public Service Award for Outstanding Achievement in Physical Rehabilitation. He is back.

But he has not forgotten what happened on the way back, and he describes it with real passion in "Aftermath." For those of us who have led easy lives, it is difficult but instructive reading; for those who, like Downs, have been severely wounded in wars or accidents, it must surely provide comforting proof that they are not alone. But for all readers it is a case history, told without a hint of self-dramatization or self-righteousness, of the healing powers of courage and determination.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA		NORTH AMERICA	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	15-20	London	4-10	Algeria	15-20	Buenos Aires	25-30	Albuquerque	25-30
Amsterdam	10-15	Los Angeles	15-20	Beijing	10-15	Chicago	20-25	Anchorage	15-20
Athens	16-21	Manila	25-30	Bombay	25-30	Cincinnati	25-30	Aspen	10-15
Berlin	10-15	Medan	25-30	Cairo	20-25	Cleveland	25-30	Boston	20-25
Bombay	25-30	Osaka	15-20	Conakry	25-30	Columbus	25-30	Buffalo	20-25
Buenos Aires	25-30	Seoul	15-20	Dakar	25-30	Dallas	25-30	Butte	20-25
Burkina Faso	25-30	Singapore	25-30	Libreville	25-30	Denver	25-30	Calgary	20-25
Cameroon	25-30	Tokyo	15-20	Lima	25-30	Detroit	25-30	Chicago	20-25
Canada	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	La Paz	25-30	Indianapolis	25-30	Dayton	20-25
Cape Verde	25-30	Osaka	15-20	Managua	25-30	Jacksonville	25-30	Des Moines	20-25
Cayman Is.	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Little Rock	25-30	Fort Worth	20-25
Chad	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Los Angeles	25-30	Grand Rapids	20-25
Chile	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Madison	25-30	Green Bay	20-25
China	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Memphis	25-30	Hammond	20-25
Colombia	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Minneapolis	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Congo	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Mobile	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Cote d'Ivoire	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Montreal	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Cuba	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	New Orleans	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Cyprus	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	New York	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Czech Rep.	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	San Francisco	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Dominican Rep.	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Seattle	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
DRC	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	St. Louis	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Egypt	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Portland	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
El Salvador	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	San Jose	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Ethiopia	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Sao Paulo	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Fiji	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Ghana	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Greece	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Guatemala	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Haiti	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Honduras	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Hungary	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Iceland	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
India	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Indonesia	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Iran	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Ireland	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Israel	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Italy	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Jamaica	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Japan	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Jordan	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Kazakhstan	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Kenya	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Korea	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Kuwait	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Laos	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Lebanon	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Libya	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Lithuania	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Luxembourg	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Madagascar	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Malawi	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Malaysia	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Maldives	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Mali	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Malta	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Mauritania	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Mexico	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Moldova	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Mongolia	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Montenegro	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Morocco	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Mozambique	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Nicaragua	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Niger	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Nigeria	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
North Macedonia	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Oman	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Pakistan	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Panama	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Paraguay	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Peru	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Philippines	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Poland	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Portugal	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Romania	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Russia	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Saudi Arabia	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Senegal	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Seychelles	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Singapore	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Slovakia	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Slovenia	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
South Africa	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
South Korea	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Spain	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Sri Lanka	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Sudan	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Swaziland	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Sweden	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Switzerland	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Taiwan	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Tanzania	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Togo	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-25
Tonga	25-30	Yokohama	15-20	Medan	25-30	Santiago	25-30	Indianapolis	20-

obs Raises His Sights for Olympics

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

FRANK — "Where is Franklin Jacobs was a headline in a local newspaper of years ago. The Case of the Missing High-Jumper."

Jacobs was 5 feet 8 1/4 inches (1.74 m) and had, in the 1978 Millrose Games, broken the world record with a leap of 7-7 1/4. That was a feat higher than his head, and no one else had done anything like that.

Student at Fairleigh Dickinson had also won the national indoor jump in 1980, the national outdoor jump in 1980 and gold medals in the Pan Am Games and the World Cup Games.

It was a time when, if Franklin Jacobs did, it might have been reasoned that he had finally found his way. But, as the Olympics in Los Angeles have come closer, Jacobs' interest in jumping has been rekindled. "I saw some of my old rivals, like Dwight Stones, were still jumping well. And a guy like Dwight is 30 years old. And the competition was up around 7-7, and I thought, 'Wait a minute, Franklin, don't you miss that? The answer was, 'Yes.'"

Last November, Jacobs, 26, decided to return to serious training, with a view toward making the Olympic team.

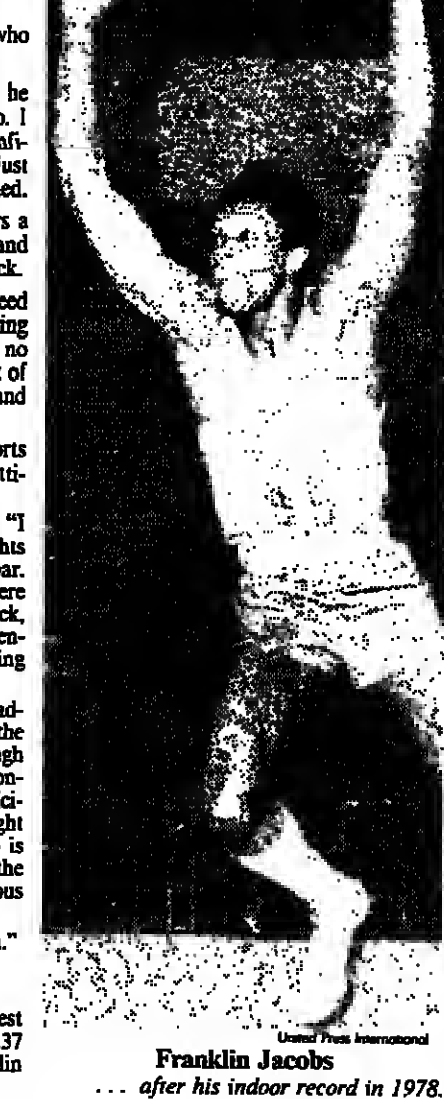
On Feb. 11, in the United States Olympic Invitational at the Meadowlands, in New Jersey, he won his first major victory in nearly four years, with a jump of 7-4 1/4.

This week he said: "It's great to be back. I've forgotten, or forgotten, or put behind me, the disappointment."

The next test is Friday night, when he competes in the USA-Mobil Indoor Track and Field Championships at Madison Square Garden.

Last Sunday, he jumped in a meet at Cleveland and finished third. The winner

SPORTS



Franklin Jacobs after his indoor record in 1978.

Favorites Lead Davis Cup Play

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PERTH, Australia — Australia, the United States, France, Argentina and Paraguay each took a 2-0 lead in the opening round of their best-of-five Davis Cup tennis matches Friday.

Czechoslovakia also moved ahead, 2-0, while Ecuador and Sweden, the losing finalists to Australia in last year's Davis Cup, battled to a 1-1 tie.

Australia was hard pressed to overcome the hard-hitting Yugoslavians.

Slobodan Zivojinovic, 20, fully tested the more experienced Paul McNamee, who took nearly four hours to win the opening singles, 9-7, 4-6, 9-7, 10-8.

John Fitzgerald then defeated Marko Ostojic, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-2, in the second match.

"I was struggling, I admit," a weary and relieved McNamee said after his marathon match.

"I honestly thought I'd have a lot of trouble beating this guy," McNamee added. "It's difficult to use speed against a guy who hits the ball so hard. Some of his second serves were just unbelievable."

Zivojinovic, ranked 289th in the world, had 27 aces but also double faulted nearly 30 times.

He later said the heat had affected his concentration. "It was far too hot," Zivojinovic said. "This weather really kills me."

Ostojic, Yugoslavia's leading international player, attacked from the opening point against Fitzgerald and his strong serve, powerful forehand and skilful passing shots gave him the first set in 30 minutes.

He led, 4-3, in the second, but faded quickly in the heat and Fitzgerald dominated the rest of the match.

On Saturday the teams play the doubles match, with the reverse singles on Sunday.

United States 2, Romania 0

In Bucharest, Jimmy Connors downed Florin Segarceanu, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, and John McEnroe beat Ilie Nastase, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, to give the United States a 2-0 lead over Romania.

Connors' serve and two-fisted backhand made kept Segarceanu, 22, off balance for most of the two-hour match on a slow indoor court.

"It's difficult to play for the U.S. team, but I think I started on the right foot," said Connors, whose was playing his first Davis Cup match since 1981.

McEnroe, 25, controlled the action-packed game, seldom giving Nastase the chance to score an upset, although he produced 26 aces against McEnroe's six.

"It's hard to play John even if I play well because he is much faster than me," said Nastase, 37.

France 2, India 0

In New Delhi, Yannick Noah set France on the road to victory over India, defeating Ramesh Krishnan, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2, in the opening singles match.

"I am number five in the world and Ramesh is around 70, so that's the way it should be," Noah said after his victory. "I am the better player."

But the No. 2 French player, Henri Leconte, had to struggle for his 2-6, 6-2, 6-3, 8-6 victory against Anand Amritraj, ranked 780th in the world.

Leconte, 21, said he was affected by a gusty cross-court wind, but made no attempt to soften his second serve. He served 23 double faults, including four in one game, bringing roars of approval from the crowd.

At one point he threw his racket on the ground in disgust after another double fault.

Afterwards Leconte shrugged off his erratic play. "I always thought I would win," he said, "but in the Davis Cup you can get surprises."

Amritraj was substituting as a singles player for his brother and captain Vijay, who had to pull out because of a shoulder injury.

Czechoslovakia 2, Denmark 0

In Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia, Libor Pimek beat Michael Mortensen, 10-8, 6-2, 6-4, in the opening singles match, which lasted almost three hours.

Tomas Smid, the Czechoslovak No. 1 in the absence of Ivan Lendl, later defeated Peter Bastiansen, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, to give favored Czechoslovakia a 2-0 lead over Denmark.

Argentina 2, West Germany 0

In Stuttgart, West Germany, Guillermo Vilas took just over three hours to defeat Hans-Dieter Beutel, 8-6, 8-6, 7-5.

Argentina then went on to take a 2-0 lead over West Germany when Jose-Luis Clerc won a five-set victory, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 1-6, 8-6, over Michael Westphal.

Italy 1, Britain 1

In Telford, England, Gianni Ocleppo defeated Colin Dowdwell, 1-6, 6-2, 7-9, 6-2, to give Italy a 1-0 lead against Britain.

But John Lloyd, who was named to the British team Thursday when Buster Mottram withdrew due to illness, came back in the hard fought second match to even the series at 1-1 with a 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3 victory over Corrado Barazzutti.

Ecuador 1, Sweden 1

In Norrkoping, Sweden, Mats Wilander pulled Sweden back to a 1-1 tie with Ecuador by defeating Ricardo Ycaza, ranked 400th in the world, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, in 75 minutes.

In the first match, Andres Gomez outlasted Anders Jarryd in a 3-hour, five-set duel, 6-1, 3-6, 8-6, 3-6, 6-3.

Gomez and Jarryd battled for control throughout their match. In the third set, Jarryd moved into a 5-4 lead, but Gomez held his serve. At 6-6, Gomez broke Jarryd and then held his own serve for the set.

Jarryd won the fourth set. In the deciding set, Gomez, leading 4-3, broke Jarryd and served out for the match.

Paraguay 2, New Zealand 0

In Christchurch, New Zealand, Paraguay, expected to be at a disadvantage on grass, won both matches in five sets.

In the first, Francisco Gonzalez survived a midmatch rally by Russell Simpson to win, 6-1, 6-3, 6-8, 6-4, 6-4.

In the second, Victor Pecci overcame his first-set loss to beat Chris Lewis 4-6, 8-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

(Reuters AP, UPI)

Yannick Noah heading to victory over Ramesh Krishnan.

Olympic Panel Turns to Science to Harvest More Gold

By Press International

SVO, Yugoslavia — U.S. officials, embarrassed by an and Soviet domination of the Winter Games, are asking scientists to help them to win more gold medals.

Olympic Committee is giving a corporate sponsor a \$5.5-million sports program run by 20 to 30 scientists and doctors at satellite sites in the United States for the 1988 Olympics.

The aim is simple — to improve the U.S. performance in the Winter Olympic Games. At Sarajevo, where the Games closed Sunday, the Soviet Union and East Germany won 49 medals, compared to eight for the United States.

"What disturbs me is that people always fall back on the argument that we can't win medals because the East Germans and the Soviets are taking drugs. But it's not true," says Irving Dardik, the chairman of the U.S. Olympic council on sports medicine.

"The real reason for their success is their organized program of sports science for athletes. While we rely on gym teachers, self-made experts, hypnotists, guys with the latest miracle vitamin to help our Olympic athletes, the East Germans get their best scientists, use the best technology."

Twelve scientists — four from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration — are already working in such places as Harvard, the Mayo Clinic and the Cincinnati Sports Medical Center to study everything from athletes' sleep patterns to the electrical "stimulation" of muscles.

The studies are not without controversy. In Boston, scientists are testing Olympic-class rowers already using body-building steroids, which have been banned by the Olympic movement. The researchers want to see how steroids build muscle and if biofeedback can get the body to produce more testosterone, ending the need for steroids.

In Southern California, scientists have achieved dramatic results with electrical "stimulation" to the neuromuscular system of athletes during exercise.

"The problem, of course, is the ethical implication of what we're doing. Are we making a Frankenstein?" asked Dardik.

But he also pointed to the other side of the issue. "Those who talk about the Olympic ideal as a pure individual standing alone on Mount Olympus are dreaming," he says. "Those who use technology will be the Olympic winners of tomorrow."

FL Enters 2d Season With More Teams, Different Problems

By Paul Arner
Washington Post Service

INGTON — One-third of a year wiser, the United Football League will begin its second season Sunday, still trying to convince television viewers that buyers that spring and all go together.

Establishment of the league followed right from the start. "I people who didn't think survive," said Commissioner Simmons. "Now we are his season with great optimism."

Officials do not believe the 18-week regular season or break time for the league will be a problem. "We are breathing until 1987, until a new television contract will determine its future," he said.

The league has an option to extend its contract through the season, once this season ends. He said, "Now, people are looking at us from a different perspective. They will be examining what we have done."

FL quality football, but better than the best of the NFL, said William Cash.



Joe Cribbs going south to USFL.

Judge Allows Cribbs to Jump to USFL

By The Associated Press

BUFFALO, N.Y. — A federal judge Thursday ruled against the National Football League's Buffalo Bills and for their former running back, Joe Cribbs, who will now be allowed to play for the Birmingham Stallions of the United States Football League.

U.S. District Court Judge John T. Elvin said the Bills failed to show that the "right of first refusal" clause in Cribbs' contract "means something other than it said."

The clause only gave the Bills the right to match another offer for the All-Pro's services if there was no collective bargaining agreement between the league and its players when Cribbs' contract expired Feb. 1, or if that agreement didn't contain a right of first refusal clause, Elvin ruled.

Since there is a collective bargaining agreement in effect and it does contain that provision, the judge ruled the conditions didn't exist that would have allowed the Bills to match the Stallions' offer.

The decision ends the score between the two leagues. Earlier this month, a U.S. District Court ruled that running back Billy Sims could stay with the NFL's Detroit Lions and not go to the USFL's Houston Gamblers, where Sims had also signed a long-term contract.

He's the most prominent rookie signed this year by the USFL.

They will also see and hear much more from Donald Trump, New Jersey's flamboyant new owner. Trump's free spending has upgraded his team, a key USFL franchise, while upsetting some of the more money-conscious owners.

But owners such as Trump, Alfred Taubman of the Michigan Panthers, J. William Oldenburg of the Los Angeles Express and Edward DeBarolo of the Pittsburgh Maulers also represent the league's financial staying power, a key to the USFL's survival.

Most owners are wealthy men who can absorb the kinds of losses (\$30 million) the league incurred last year. Despite such losses, the USFL had no trouble bringing in six more owners who wanted expansion teams, all knowing they probably would lose money for years.

"What we need to do," Simmons said, "is hang in there for the next

two years until we can negotiate a new [television] contract. We don't have enough television revenue over the next three years, but it will have to be on the back of the owners to see the light at the end of the tunnel and continue to build their teams to help the ratings."

This year, each USFL team will receive some \$800,000 from their television contracts. NFL teams expect about \$13.5 million each from their TV agreements. To survive, USFL teams probably will need at least \$5 million each, per year, from the next TV contract.

Even though expansion put a heavy strain on talent, the league felt it was essential to widen its television market. "We were too damn small," said Simmons. "A survey we took showed people across the nation weren't receiving enough information about the league. We had to spread out."

The six teams added to the original 12 were: Jacksonville, Memphis, San Antonio, Pittsburgh, Houston and Oklahoma. In all but Pittsburgh and Houston, the new league is the only pro football game in town.

With these additions, the USFL now has franchises in seven of the top 10 TV markets and 11 of the top 20. Its only major casualty from 1983 was the move of the team in Boston (No. 6) to New Orleans.

But the league still has had remarkable stability for such a costly undertaking. No franchise folded after the first season and only five of the original 12 were sold, all for profits, considering owners had to put up \$1.5 million just to get things started in 1983.

There was also one franchise swap: George Allen took most of the Chicago Blitz to Arizona, where the players inherited Wrangler uniforms while new owners restructured the Blitz.

"We learned a lot from the first year," said Dick Myers, general manager of the Washington Redskins. "Starting anything from scratch is very difficult and you make mistakes. . . . But we did what we said we would do last year; that can't be denied."

IL Standings

Wales Conference									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts
Cardiff	20	0	0	40	20	Cardiff	20	0	0
Swansea	18	0	0	36	18	Swansea	18	0	0
Wrexham	16	0	0	32	16	Wrexham	16	0	0
Sheff. Wed.	14	0	0	28	14	Sheff. Wed.	14	0	0
Sheff. F.C.	12	0	0	24	12	Sheff. F.C.	12	0	0
Sheff. Utd.	10	0	0	20	10	Sheff. Utd.	10	0	0
Sheff. B.	8	0	0	16	8	Sheff. B.	8	0	0
Sheff. A.	6	0	0	12	6	Sheff. A.	6	0	0
Sheff. C.	4	0	0	8	4	Sheff. C.	4	0	0
Sheff. D.	2	0	0	4	2	Sheff. D.	2	0	0

Selected U.S. College Basketball Scores

Thursday's Results									
Rutgers 80, Penn St. 72	St. Joseph's 80, St. Bonaventure 51	Col. 77, St. Francis 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59
St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59
St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59
St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59	St. Louis 77, St. Joseph's 59

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE					
Atlantic Division			L	Pct.	GA
Boston	42	13	.764		
Philadelphia	34	21	.619	0	
New York	33	22	.600	9	
New Jersey	28	29	.491	15	
Washington	25	38	.397	15	
Central Division			L	Pct.	GA
Detroit	31	23	.574	—	
Milwaukee	32	27	.541	—	
Atlanta	29	27	.518	3	
Chicago	26	31	.454	15½	
Cleveland	21	33	.391	18	
Indiana	16	39	.291	19½	
WESTERN CONFERENCE					
Midwest Division			L	Pct.	GA
Utah	34	22	.607	—	
Dallas	30	26	.536	4	
Kansas City	31	21	.536	9½	
San Antonio	25	34	.424	10½	
Denver	23	34	.404	11½	
Houston	22	34	.393	12	
Pacific Division			L	Pct.	GA
Los Angeles	35	23	.608	—	
Portland	34	23	.598	2½	
Seattle	29	25	.537	6	
Phoenix	26	30	.464	18	
Golden State	23	29	.439	11½	
San Jose	19	37	.339	17	
Thursday's Results					
Cleveland 114, Philadelphia 109, OT (Free S. Thompson 19; Malone 22, Erving 22, Tracy 21).					
New Jersey 118, Indiana 103 (Williams 19, King 19).					
San Diego 108, Golden State 104 (McIntosh 21, J. Johnson 24, Simpson 21).					
Phoenix 107, Kansas City 95 (Davis 24, Edwards 21; Johnson 17, Drew 17).					
Utah 143, San Antonio 124, 2OT (Williams 42, Griffin 20; Mitchell 41, J. Johnson 23).					
San Diego 108, Golden State 103 (Carmichael 4, Pierce 17; Carroll 29, Collins 22).					

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ART BUCHWALD

The Forgotten Iowans

WASHINGTON — Andy Warhol once said everyone has a right to be famous for at least 15 minutes. It's never been truer than it was for Iowa the past month. The entire United States was sitting on the edge of its seats waiting to see who would take the Democratic Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals in the Iowa caucuses.

The networks sent in their heavy artillery — Dan Rather, Tom Brokaw and Peter Jennings, and thousands of reporters flooded the state to talk to every farmer, shopkeeper and coffee shop waitress in the state.

Then came Tuesday, the day after the results were in. Three reporters struggled into a coffee shop in Dubuque.



Buchwald

Four farmers sitting on stools perked up, prepared to be interviewed. The reporters, bleary-eyed from writing their stories, ordered black coffee, eggs and hash browns.

When the reporters didn't say anything, one of the farmers said, "I suppose you fellows would like to know how I feel about the nuclear freeze."

"Hey, Dad," one of the reporters said. "Would you keep it down? I'm trying to eat my breakfast."

The second farmer said, "Now I've always voted for Republicans, but if you ask me what I think — I was never for big deficits before, I say they make us farmers live with in our means, so why should the Reagan government go into debt by 190 billion dollars. Am I going too far for you? You fellows don't seem to be taking any notes."

The reporters stared into their coffee cups.

"Mary, tell these reporters what you told us yesterday morning."

The waitress behind the counter said, "Well, I said I was going to vote for Gary Hart because he's the cutest of all the Democrats."

One of the other farmers laughed.

"That should make a nice little sidebar for one of your stories."

The fourth farmer said, "You want to know why I'm going to vote for Mondale?"

One of the reporters said, "Sorry, fellow, we don't care what Iowans think any more."

A farmer got indignant. "What do you mean you don't care what we think any more? We're still American citizens. Whose opinions are you interested in?"

"The great people of New Hampshire. They could easily decide who the next Democratic presidential candidate could be."

"That isn't what you fellows told us last week! You said the whole thing was going to be decided by Iowa."

"How can it be decided by Iowa? You people only held caucuses. New Hampshire is going to hold a primary. We have to catch a plane."

"You bled us dry, and now you don't care what we have to say any more?" a farmer asked.

"That's politics, Dad."

A television crew came in carrying their equipment.

The farmers sat up. "You fellows want to set up your lights around that potbellied stove? We'll sit around it and then talk about how we feel about corn for Russia."

One of the TV crew said, "We're not going to do any shooting. We're just wondering if any of you fellows wanted to rent a truck to get our equipment to the airport."

"But you're going to need some colorful footage of Iowa citizens for the evening news."

"New York told us to forget Iowa for the evening news."

"Does that mean Dan Rather, Tom Brokaw, and Peter Jennings ain't going to hang around Iowa until the November elections?"

"The three of them flew out on private planes last night."

"There goes Lou Harris, the pollster, one of the farmers said rushing to the door. "Hey, Mr. Harris, you remember me? I was one of the undecided. Well I finally made up my mind."

Harris got into his van. "I'll get back to you in four years."

Children of the Disappeared: An Argentine 'Time Bomb'

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

Buenos Aires — Facundo Guerra, 7, has a persistent nightmare. A huge bird is attacking and killing everyone in sight except children. The screaming bird then tries to claw through Facundo's bedroom window for him. His mother slams the window shut just in time, chopping off one of the bird's fingers.

Facundo says the bird is only one of the many supernatural horrors he has dreamed about or envisioned at night for as long as he can remember. His mother, Theresita Castillejo de Guerra, says the boy almost always cries himself to sleep.

To Facundo's psychiatrist, Dr. Diana Kordon, the symbolism of the bird is obvious. Six years ago, Facundo's father was kidnapped and disappeared in an anti-sub-

version campaign by the Argentine military.

There are 2,000 to 3,000 children of the 6,000 to 10,000 adults who disappeared in the bands of Argentina's state security forces in the 1970s, according to human rights groups and officials in the new democratic government of President Raúl Alfonsín.

Psychiatrists, behavioral psychologists and other doctors who began working with these children two years ago have found that they form an extraordinary subgroup who commonly share not only nightmares like Facundo's, but far worse disorders ranging from retarded mental growth to chronic physical ailments.

The disorders, the doctors say, are the result of such an intense combination of four traumatic syndromes — abandonment by one or both parents, alienation from society, prolonged stress

from uncertainty about whether the parents are dead, and physical abuse at the time the parents were seized — that they virtually constitute a new sickness. The doctors call it "forced abandonment syndrome."

There is little precedence in the literature, making it difficult to find solutions, said Kordon, who heads a volunteer team of nine psychiatrists and psychologists on the problem.

Almost all the parents are presumed dead, killed by torture or executed. Thousands of bodies, most beyond recognition, have been found in unmarked graves around the country over the last year. The children live with grandparents or a single parent, many of whom cannot accept that their missing are dead until they are presented with an identifiable body. Psychiatrists say that is a common reaction of the families of victims lost, say, in an airplane crash in the jungle.

Children of separated or dead parents also suffer some traumas similar to the children of the disappeared. But the researchers say the Argentine children are far more crippled by the combination of traumas and a milieu of secrecy, fear and confusion.

Withholding full names to protect privacy, they tell of patients such as 15-year-old Maria, who witnessed her father being taken by armed men from her home when she was 7. She has tried to kill herself three times. Diana, 14, spends part of each day standing silently by the front window, looking out. Five years ago both her parents were taken after armed men made her let them into the house to await her parents' return. Her guilt is such that sometimes she hopes her parents will not come back; they may punish her, she says.

Every time 7-year-old Ana Maria draws a picture of her father, a common school exercise, she scribbles lines through his face. Claudio's mother was killed in front of him and his father was taken. Now 16, he wants to join the army to learn his father's fate and kill the perpetrators.

Attitudes such as Claudio's are



In this drawing by a young Argentine girl whose father disappeared, she has obliterated much of his image.



Facundo Guerra, 7, with a photo of his missing father.

to be common, raising concerns that some of the children may be walking time bombs, filled with vengeance.

Each of the four traumas identified by researchers can be crippling by itself and overlap in symptoms.

Abandonment, when a child feels a lack of affection because a parent has been linked to repeated physical infections, stunted emotional growth and mental perception so dulled that sometimes a child takes on a perpetual blank look.

Psychiatrists here report that children who lost a mother before age 1 suffer the most from abandonment. The first year, they say, is crucial for the child's personality development.

Alienation is often caused because the children feel different from their peers. Many of the families were ostracized by friends and neighbors out of fear. Teachers and classmates often accused the missing parent of being a terrorist.

Families often worsened the alienation by overprotecting the child with secrecy. A common explanation, they say, is that the missing parent is in Patagonia, the country's sparsely populated southern desert.

The child, however, feels the tension in the family and does not believe the explanation, though

he or she usually avoids raising the issue again. "Children are like sponges," said Dr. Lilian Lorenzini. "They absorb all, though they don't say anything."

The greater the silence, the more pathological the alienation, doctors say. The child is robbed of a sense of self, uncertain of his roots, of whether his missing parent is a hero or a criminal. The child often turns to live in a fantasy world, even becoming paranoid, and demands impossible amounts of affection.

The secrecy contributes to what the one study found was a third syndrome in the children: "operant stress," partly caused by the study said, by the many uncertainties. The stress was found to be highest in children who witnessed the seizure of the parent, which was common. They and their family often live in terror that the assailants will return.

The fear can seriously retard a child's social, mental and neuromuscular development. "It's as if you took a photo of their life at the moment their parent was taken and they stayed suspended for years," Lorenzini said.

Crucial to the treatment of the children, doctors say, is overcoming families' secrecy. "If you can get them to accept the status of disappearance, then they are accepting a reality that begins to break the trauma," Kordon said.

PEOPLE

Spanish Panel Lifts Ban On Zeffirelli's 'Don Carlos'

Spain's national commission for state monuments has lifted a ban on a live performance of Verdi's opera "Don Carlos" in a courtyard at King Philip II's monastery in Madrid. The opera, which relates how Philip II (1527-1598) plotted to kill his son Carlos, is to be produced by the Italian filmmaker Franco Zeffirelli with the orchestra of La Scala, Milan. The national commission banned the production in November, saying the depiction of conflicts between the crown and the Roman Catholic Inquisition revived "Spain's black legend."

The Greek shipping heiress Christina Onassis, 53, threw a dinner party Thursday at a Paris club to announce her engagement to Thierry Roussel, the executive of a leading French modeling agency, Roussel, 33, heir to the fortune of the nationalized Roussel-Uclaf French pharmaceutical firm, will be Onassis's fourth husband.

President Ronald Reagan couldn't make it, so the speaker for the May's commencement was Vice President George Bush, who was in the Citadel in Charleston, South Carolina, officials at the military school announced Thursday.

A wedding dress embroidered with diamonds and pearls worth an estimated 300 million yen (\$2.1 million) was modeled Thursday in a Tokyo hotel at a bridal collection show. The designer, Yumi Katsura, said she took five months to make the dress, decorated with 63 diamonds and about 20,000 pearls.

Edinburgh University was asked by executors of Arthur Schopenhauer to fund the foundation of a chair in philosophy. Oxford, Cambridge and London universities have already indicated their lack of enthusiasm for the subject, but the decision announced Wednesday was a blow to the University of Wales in Cardiff, which was in the running. The Hungarian-born author and philosopher died last March in a suicide pact with his wife Cynthia at their home in London. Executors will set aside \$400,000 (about \$584,000) to establish the chair. Britain's first in the subject.

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